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# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-89-166

Tuesday

29 August 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-166

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29 August 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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### **SADCC Summit Opens in Harare 25 Aug**

*MB2508114989 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1030 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Text] The summit of the heads of state and government of the nine SADCC [Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference] member states began in Harare, Zimbabwean capital, this morning.

The summit is being held behind closed doors and the Zambian, Mozambican, Tanzanian and Zimbabwean presidents. Botswana is represented by Vice President Peter Mmusi. Angola, Malawi, Lesotho, and Swaziland and represented by ministers.

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe opened the summit. He said the SADCC program has scored successes and he stressed the extension of that program must be carefully analyzed because of regional and international constraints and the region's priorities. He stressed the need for investing in productive sectors.

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who is chairing the summit, reaffirmed this view. The Tanzanian head of state spoke about the need for a major effort toward food self-sufficiency. He also stressed the need for strengthening agricultural cooperation, without however forgetting industrial cooperation development. Ali Hassan Mwinyi said the SADCC was a model of South-South and South-North cooperation but he added much must still be done to consolidate SADCC.

The opening ceremony was also attended by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who focused on the negative effects of apartheid destabilization in the region. Kaunda said the search for peace in the region must be seen as a vital cog in the development struggle. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said that, at this stage, the most decisive step to be taken within the framework of regional development is to achieve a negotiation process for a majority government in South Africa.

Toivo ja Toivo spoke on behalf of the southern African liberation movements attending the summit. He reiterated the need to implement mandatory and compulsory sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

### **SWAPO's Toivo Speaks**

*MB2508112189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1054 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Text] Harare Aug 25 SAPA—Conditions in Namibia such as alleged irregular voter registration procedures have led SWAPO [South-West African Peoples' Organization] to believe South Africa does not subscribe to free and fair elections for the independence of the territory. SWAPO Secretary General Toivo Ja Toivo said here today.

Addressing delegates to the 10th SADCC summit which opened here today, he said the situation in Namibia was "tricky," Zimbabwe's news agency, ZIANA, reports.

"We do not see how elections can be free and fair if thousands of foreigners are being registered to vote.

"We have irrefutable evidence. South African military command structures are still intact in some hidden places in northern Namibia," he alleged.

The Namibian transition to independence began in April and should culminate in United Nations-supervised elections in November. Toivo, who was speaking on behalf of "liberation movements," also said South Africa's Acting State President F.W. de Klerk could not effect any meaningful changes in that country until apartheid was dismantled.

He said the African National Congress proposals adopted by the OAU ad hoc committee on southern Africa were a positive move towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict in South Africa. However, he said, Pretoria had not responded favourably as it continued to "detain and kill" more people.

"One would have expected that the South African regime would have by now reciprocated by talking to the leaders of the black majority of South Africa, unbanning the people's organisations and national liberation movements and releasing their leaders from prisons and declaring general amnesty for all those condemned to death because of their anti-apartheid activities," he said.

He also appealed for the release of SWAPO activist Leonard Sheehama who was sentenced to death last April.

Toivo said his organization supported the abolition of apartheid, comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Pretoria and the strengthening of the Frontline States to sustain the liberation struggle.

### **Regional Peace Efforts Hailed**

*MB2508194389 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Text] SADCC heads of state have welcomed initiatives taken by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique to bring about peace in their countries.

According to a communique released at the end of their meeting in Harare, the leaders said such steps were positive because developments in the two countries would only take place when there was peace. The communique urged the international community to assist in this process and support in efforts to defeat the bandits. It further condemned the continued suppression of the black majority in South Africa and called on Pretoria to release all political prisoners and unban their organizations.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe today said the challenge facing the Southern African Development Coordination Conference at the next decade is the promotion of investment and production. Speaking at the opening of the 10th summit of leaders of

the nine-member organization, Comrade Mugabe said the challenge that lies ahead is for SADCC and its partners to move ahead in the promotion of investment and production. He said this was especially so since southern Africa, particularly SADCC [words indistinct] immense investment opportunities which can be exploited to the benefit of both parties.

Comrade Mugabe told the summit, which was reviewing progress in the implementation of the organization's program of action and various future plans, that member states must resolve not to turn back to the efforts for collective self-reliance and improvement of the living standards of the people in the region.

### Summit Conclusions

*MB2508195589 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Report from correspondent Orlanda Mendes in Harare]

[Text] The 10th SADCC has launched an urgent appeal on the South African Government to engage in genuine negotiations to end apartheid and find an acceptable solution for all parties.

The summit, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, today condemned the continued oppression and exploitation of the South African black majority, as well as efforts by the white minority to confuse international public opinion through rhetoric favoring changes while the apartheid structures remain intact. The nine SADCC member states hailed peace initiatives in Angola and Mozambique, as well as implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia. They expressed concern over maneuvers to prevent the holding of free and just elections in Namibia.

The summit underlined achievements made by the SADCC since its inception in 1980. The region reached a general economic growth of 4.5 percent from July 1988 up to now. For the first time since the 1970's, the rate is higher than the population growth.

The summit observed progress in various fields, particularly in the field of transportation, with a considerable increase of goods traffic in SADCC ports. The summit noted, however, that the shortage of locomotives, (spare parts), and the bad state of some railroads prevented the desired increase in railroad traffic.

The 10th SADCC summit paid particular attention to the productive sectors. The region's food reserve project was restructured. This project is aimed at increasing food production and establishing appropriate trade mechanisms for a greater balance and complementarity in the region.

The SADCC is now also directing its attention to industrial development through the establishment of viable industries on the basis of raw materials available on the regional market and maximum use of available potentials.

The 10th SADCC summit directed the SADCC Council of Ministers to validate officially the organization by according it an appropriate legal status that must be reviewed next year.

The Harare SADCC summit was attended by the head of state of Tanzania, who chaired the meeting, as well as heads of state from Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. The meeting was also attended by Botswana's vice president and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland. Angola, Lesotho, and Malawi were represented by ministers. Also present at the meeting were representatives from the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress, and the South-West African People's Organization of Namibia.

### \* Military Strength of Frontline States Grows

*34000766a Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jul 89 p 3*

[Text] The armory of military hardware in a steel belt running through the Frontline states to north and east of South Africa is growing daily as other world states—headed by Russia and the United States—continue to pump more offensive equipment into them, according to latest intelligence sources.

Intelligence sources indicated that the number of fighter aircraft in the hands of the states has increased to 326 from 305 in 1987, although the total is slightly down on 349 listed in 1988. Tanks nearly doubled from 1,735 to 2,837. Troops tally 340,000, compared with 1987's 326,000.

Western states are known to be giving increasing military aid to some of the Frontline states—with American aid to Botswana including anti-tank and ground-to-air missiles. British aid to Botswana is known to include fighter aircraft, radar and ground-to-air missiles.

British aid to Mozambique includes specialized training units.

Angola is receiving helicopters from France and transport aircraft from Spain.

This is accompanied by an increasing efficient radar early warning blanket network stretching right through Angola through Zambia to Zimbabwe and covering southern Mozambique. Effectively say the sources the only relatively "open" corridor into Angola runs in a narrow belt over Gago Coutinho in eastern Angola, and taking in a small section of Zambia.

SAM missile deployment in the Frontline states is also extensive and exact displacements are known to the South African military intelligence network, the sources said.

A breakdown of intelligence figures on tanks ownership, places the lion's share, of 1,590, in the hands of Angola, 535 are known to be in Mozambique, 452 in Tanzania, 100 in Zimbabwe and 102 in Zambia.

According to the sources Angola has, not including military surrogate personnel, a total of 115,600 ground troops.

The Zimbabwe military totals 72,000 troops, while Tanzania has a complement of 66,400 soldiers, the Mozambique Army totals 60,000 troops, Zambia has 22,500 and Botswana 5,000.

On the aircraft front, the presence of 50 MiG-23 strike aircraft, 141 MiG-21s, 32 MiG-19s, and 47 MiG-17s. Other fighter aircraft include six Jastreb, Zimbabwe's 14 older Hawker Hunters, nine Strikemasters, 12 SU-25s and five Defenders, the sources said.

#### \* Prospects for Negotiated Settlements Viewed

34000766b Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL*  
in English 21 Jul 89 p 48

[Text] When the superpowers agreed to peacefully settle regional conflicts, southern Africans hoped the balmy atmosphere would spread this way. It has.

The prospects for negotiated settlements of the region's innumerable feuds seem far better this winter than at any moment since the late John Vorster met President Kenneth Kaunda on the bridge over the Victoria Falls in August 1975.

It is not a moment too soon. In the intervening years much has gone wrong: southern Africa is in structural decay; growth rates are declining; populations expanding; and the region's infrastructure is threadbare.

From Alexandria to Ambriz, from Zomba to Zeerust, brushfire wars have been raging. Rivers which should have been forded in commerce and development have been crossed and recrossed in battle. Airstrips have been built deep in the bush—and then blown to smithereens. Only the foolhardy would guess how many lives have been lost as allegiances have shifted and undertakings, like Nkomati, proved as worthless as the region's currencies.

From the outside southern Africa looks like a basket-case, especially when measured against the Pacific Rim and Europe, which have not only found the formula to settle differences, but are called economic miracles.

Given this grim reality, it is small wonder that every regional diplomatic initiative sets the champagne corks popping. When, as now, there is a spate of agreements and numerous photo-opportunities, that most dangerous of diplomatic phrases "peace in our time" seems to be on every lip.

The relations between nations, however, seldom turn on wishes alone and any assessment must take the rough with the smooth.

The process under way in Namibia is a multiple one enabling Pretoria and Havana to bring home their young while it sets up a meeting between the Angolan adversaries.

By all accounts their particular truce is fragile, notwithstanding its endorsement by a number of African leaders. A central problem remains the future of the hapless Jonas Savimbi and the ambiguity of his position both now and during the necessary reconstruction of a country all but laid waste by war.

So while welcoming the fluidity it is as well not to expect too much. Press communiques which hint at new understanding are not the same as a prosperous secure southern Africa which has at its core a thriving customs union.

Freed of strife, such a regional arrangement is possible: southern Africa is an organic unit which pivots on the economic and technological muscle of SA [South Africa]. Even the SADCC's [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] determined efforts to draw the Frontline states away from this have—it has to be admitted—failed.

It is equally true that southern Africa is diverse and scattered enough to obstruct any one ideology—either apartheid or Marxism-Leninism—from holding it prisoner. Indeed, much of the present misery derives from a delusion that, if applied with enough enthusiasm, one or the other of these could mould southern Africa into a new reality.

The resultant strife stands in the way of even the most benign efforts—like the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme or Cahora Bassa—to promote regional harmony.

The key to success lies in eradicating those issues which have produced the mess that the past 14 years have come to represent. Both because of the centrality of its domestic problem and sheer size, SA is the central player; only its actions can cue in long-term accord in the region.

In the present climate, Mozambique is a good place to start.

Whether peace will come to that country is (to overstate the case) uncertain and is less dependent on whether Namibian, or global, peace-making is infectious, than on Pretoria's willingness to pull Renamo's life-support system.

As with many other things, the answer lies in the fortunes of those around F. W. de Klerk. Even if—as many now argue—the shadowy ones have had their day, SA must show that it recognizes that stability and economic success in Mozambique are central to its own interests.

This can be no rerun of Nkomati where SA signed the pact with its fingers crossed. In real, not fanciful ways, Renamo has to be told that the game is up—and Joaquim Chissano left alone to determine the cadence of peace in that country.

This is essential in relieving the pressure on both Zimbabwe and Malawi. Refugees have placed a drag on the

latter with concealed damage to a post-Banda era: already the telltale signs of some dislocation in the transition phase are to be seen.

More seriously, the presence of Mugabe's troops fighting alongside Chissano's against Renamo bandits is sapping the margins of the one state, Zimbabwe, which can help SA reverse the region's failing economic fortunes.

In the West, too, temperance is equal to regional prosperity.

Given their long association, many close to power in Pretoria understandably bemoan the decision to proceed with the Namibian settlement and, as happened after the April 1 calamity, are keen to settle scores with Swapo [South-West African People's Organization].

Logistically, such action is a cakewalk: having been there for 80 years, South Africans know the location of every light switch, every chip of stone. But the application of the Rambo principle towards the new government in Windhoek will (to understate the case) be a disaster.

Finally, the essential prerequisite for a thriving strife-free southern Africa lies in what THE INDEPENDENT of London called "the nub of the problem in the region—the relationship within SA between the black majority and the ruling white minority."

De Klerk must recognize that, like charity, war begins at home. He has to travel further than the homelands, or the White House. He has to stretch his mind beyond "not wanting to comment" on the meeting between Nelson Mandela and P. W. Botha. He has to cast his eyes—as the world is urging him to do—in the direction of his countrymen in Lusaka.

Only by addressing the central issue can President de Klerk secure the footholds for regional harmony which the new mood has identified.

#### **\* Ministers' Border Visit To Spur Cooperation**

34000742a Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English  
10 Jul 89 pp 1, 3

[Article by Suwaid Isah Ali, Kano]

[Text] Minister of Internal Affairs, Colonel John Shagaya, and his Niger Republic counterpart, Mr

Attaaher Darkoye, will soon embark on a joint visit and inspection tour of the border areas of both countries.

The tour which will take place before the end of this year, will be a follow-up to the just concluded week-long Nigeria-Niger trans-border cooperation workshop which took place at Bagauda, near Kano.

Colonel John Shagaya who made this known at the end of the workshop over the weekend, said the necessary machinery would soon be set up to ensure the success of the tour.

He said the purpose of the visit was to assure communities at the border-lines of the concern which the two governments have for them.

The minister said the tour would also seek to demonstrate to the law enforcement agencies operating at both sides of the border the value of trans-border cooperation consistent with the obligation for mutual respect for each country's sovereignty and regulatory mechanisms.

The proposed tour, Colonel Shagaya said, would also help provide mass education preparatory to the clear demarcation of the border-line to be undertaken by a combined team of surveyors and related experts from both countries soon.

According to him, the character of the Bagauda workshop was assuring of the fact that the recommendations of the workshop could not but be taken seriously by the governments of the two countries.

He said reports and recommendations from the workshop's study groups as well as the communique, have provided sufficient materials to base solid policy advice to the two governments on issues of common concern.

Colonel Shagaya noted that the workshop "has indicated the need for dramatising the need for more systematic research into border questions and issues, and the responsibility of the academic communities of both countries in finding ways to resolve them."

Present at the closing ceremony of the workshop were the Niger Interior Minister, Mr Darkoye; Kano State Governor, Colonel Idris Garba, the Sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki and that of Damagaram, Alhaji Umaru Amadou Sanda.

Others were Prefect of Zinder, Major Nuohou Bako and that of Maradi, Captain Iliyasu El-Mahdi, the emirs of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero and Katsina Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir.



## Ethiopia

### Mengistu Addresses Central Committee Plenum

*EA2808211289 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam said today that 1989-90 will be a year which will be devoted largely to the practical application of the new peace initiative and to economic reconstruction. He made the statement while presenting his central report to the 10th regular plenum of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee, which opened at the Central Committee headquarters in Addis Ababa this morning.

Comrade Mengistu said the deciding factor in the success of the peace talks is that groups participating in the dialogue should engage in a responsible understanding that would be beneficial to the people and to society and to approach such tasks with a sense of realism and objectivity. He said the necessary preparations had been made to begin preliminary talks on the substantive issues. He pointed out that the success of the (?move) would not only enhance the country's well-being and progress but would also contribute constructively to the peace of the region, the continent, and the world as a whole.

[Words indistinct] Comrade Mengistu said proclamations, decrees, and directives have been prepared to strengthen this sector and to remove contradictions and obstacles hindering increased production and productivity in state development enterprises and cooperative associations. He referred in this connection to the completion of the work on a decree on state development organization and work improvement and promotion, a directive on salary and incentive, and studies on the organization and the operation of cooperatives.

On the private sector of the economy Comrade Mengistu said that various decrees have been issued on small-scale industries promotion, hotel services, and joint development enterprises, while a proclamation and a decree on the investment of private capital in agriculture will soon be announced.

### Official Returns From USSR Visit

*EA2708195089 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 27 Aug 89*

[Text] Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and secretary of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee returned home today [word indistinct] working visit to the Soviet Union. He said on arrival that the delegation led by him had conducted important discussions with its Soviet counterparts based on the existing all-round relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Ashagre said the discussions covered major international issues and other matters of mutual interest and concern to the two countries. He said the Ethiopian

delegation also held talks with members of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet foreign minister, and other (?people) on the current relations between the two countries and on the (?ways) of further strengthening the existing relations and cooperation between the two parties.

Comrade Ashagre said the delegation also explained to the officials of the Soviet Union the contents of the peace initiative to resolve the problem in the northern part of the country and the result obtained in the first phase of its implementation. He added that similar explanations were given to the public through the mass media.

## Kenya

### Israeli Foreign Minister Arens Visits

#### Cooperation Agreement Signed

*EA2508161689 Nairobi KNA in English 1440 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Text] Nairobi, 25 August - Kenya and Israel today signed a technical and scientific co-operation agreement in a ceremony which was witnessed by the visiting Israeli foreign minister, Mr Moshe Arens, and Kenya's minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation, Dr Robert Ouko.

Dr Ouko said the signing of the agreement underlined the importance of the cordial and friendly relations existing between Kenya and Israel following the resumption of diplomatic relations last year. He said Kenya and Israel will expand areas of co-operation, particularly in the reclamation of Kenya's semi-arid and arid areas, adding that relations between the two countries will grow from strength to strength.

Mr Arens praised Kenya's decision to resume diplomatic relations with the State of Israel and called on other African countries to follow suit and resume relations with his country. He praised President Daniel arap Moi for his efforts in searching for peace in the world and particularly in the Middle East.

#### Arens Praises President Moi

*EA2508205889 Nairobi KNA in English 1658 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 25 August—The visiting Israeli foreign minister, Mr Moshe Arens, has praised President Daniel arap Moi's desire for peace and harmony around the world, saying that his meeting with the president this morning had left a lasting impression on him. Mr Arens said the words of wisdom which he heard from President Moi when he paid a courtesy call on him at State House, Nakuru, demonstrated the president's deep commitment to peace and harmony.

Mr Arens made the remarks at a luncheon hosted in his honour by the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr Robert Ouko, at a Nairobi hotel this afternoon.

The Israeli minister, who was speaking following the signing of an agreement on technical co-operation between his country and Kenya, said Israel was happy with the cordial relations existing between her and Kenya. He expressed the hope that the two nations would cash on the agreement to enhance relations between the two countries. [sentence as received]

Earlier at the luncheon, Dr Ouko said President Moi was a respected leader whose determination to serve mankind, as evidenced from his concern for human dignity, had made him a leading statesman on the African Continent. Speaking about the bilateral agreement just concluded with Israel, Dr Ouko expressed the hope that Israel's know-how in reclaiming arid lands would greatly help Kenya to improve its food production from waste lands. [passage omitted]

Later, the Israeli minister and his entourage, which included the Israeli ambassador to Kenya, visited the meteorological department headquarters in Nairobi.

### Government Bans Monthly Economic Magazine

AB2708132189 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT  
26 Aug 89

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 26 (AFP)—Kenya has banned publication of the monthly economic magazine DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, it was learned here Saturday.

The move comes five months after a similar ban was imposed on the weekly FINANCIAL REVIEW, one of the country's political papers.

The banning order was signed on August 18 by minister at the Presidency responsible for internal security, Jackson Angaine, the DAILY NATION reported.

No reason was given for banning the publication which had only published two editions. The July edition included articles on policies implemented in west Kenya by Livestock Development Minister Elijah Mwangale.

The FINANCIAL REVIEW was banned in April after an article appeared criticising price rises for basic foods.

In March last year the religious magazine BEYOND was banned after it published a special edition detailing electoral manipulation. Several people found in possession of the magazine were subsequently jailed.

In June, the Kenyan Government ordered the DAILY NATION newspaper to stop publishing reports of parliamentary debates. The paper, which has the biggest circulation in the country of around 200,000 copies, was accused of spreading "disinformation."

## Somalia

### President Criticizes BBC; Denies Killings

EA2708222489 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1700 GMT 27 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], officially opened this afternoon, at Mogadishu stadium, the first scholarly debate on the promotion of sports and youth that will proceed from 27 to 30 August. [passage omitted]

Speaking on the value of sovereignty, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre clarified that every Somali citizen should realize the [word indistinct] of the peace and stability prevalent throughout our country, while the duties of a citizen should include distinguishing those who are working for the general good of the people from those who are working for evil.

Comrade Siad said that the situation in the SDR was very stable and that there were no circumstances placing the community at risk, contrary to the false and baseless propaganda being spread against the Somali nation by, for example, BBC radio, which has made a habit of doing so, of late, with ulterior motives. However, the Somali community had experience and could see that this was meant to weaken its unity, togetherness, and cooperation.

The president clarified that the people are not being killed in the SDR, and that this had been fabricated by foreign radio. To reach the truth, a committee from the People's Assembly had been appointed under the chairmanship of Comrade (Abukar Hasan Weheliye), the chairman of the Committee for Security and Defense of the People's Assembly.

Lastly, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre congratulated the Ministry of Labor, Sports, and Social Affairs and all the committees that participated in the organization and holding of the debate. He called on the Somali people to increase their productivity to the [word indistinct] strengthening of unity and defense of the country. [passage omitted]

### Rebels Report Military Clashes

EA2608185589 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali  
National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 25 Aug 89

[From the "News Analysis"]

[Excerpts] The Somali National Movement [SNM] correspondent in the northwestern region reports that the 6th Division of SNM fighters has laid mines during recent operations against the moribund troops still loyal to Siad and has inflicted heavy losses on them. During a military operation carried out by the 6th Division between Mandheera and Abgal, several vehicles, including a heavy Nissan vehicle, were blown up. The

report adds that 3 enemy soldiers were killed and 12 other members of Siad Barre's demoralized Army were wounded. [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

As a result of alienation from Siad Barre's fascist regime, members of the Army are fleeing the capital city, Mogadishu, every day and joining the SNM forces. This is because there are shootings every night and every day in Mogadishu. Everybody knows that whenever the SNM fighters and Siad Barre's Army clash, the SNM is victorious, because nothing can stop the joint forces of fighters and civilians who are struggling for freedom.

Another report from the SNM forces says that on 19 August, the SNM forces launched many attacks on units of Siad Barre's ugly regime stationed at a place called (Geed Deeble). Our reporter at the scene told us that the enemy forces were dealt heavy blows. The SNM forces slaughtered 20 soldiers and wounded 1 other. Two tanks were destroyed. Thirty soldiers escaped from (Beyya Doofaar), 20 km from (Geed Deeble). (Geed Deeble) is now occupied and administered by the SNM forces. The report adds that the SNM forces rescued 110 families who were being held by the enemy Army. On the SNM side, one fighter was killed and three others were slightly wounded.

#### **Soviet Trade Union Delegation Continues Visit**

EA2708224289 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1700 GMT 27 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Comrade Mohamed Yusuf Ahmed, deputy minister for labor, sports, and social affairs of Somalia, hosted a luncheon today at the Haraf Hotel for a delegation from the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions led by Erkem Zhakselenkov which is currently visiting the Somali Democratic Republic. [passage omitted]

The delegation from the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions arrived in Somalia on 22 August and has visited production centers and development projects in the Shebeelaaha Dhexe and Shebeelaaha Hoose regions. They saw for themselves the level of production and the work of the areas.

#### **\* Presidential Opposition Gathers Strength**

34000698a Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN  
NEWSLETTER in English 24 Jun 89 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Somalia: Effervescence"]

[Text] Far from being content, the Marchans who were the instigators of the ultimatum delivered to President Mohamed Siad Barre on May 26 calling for a multi-party system and an early general election (ION N°386) are highly displeased. It is clear to them that the demonstration which took place in Mogadishu on June 20 and the thousands of people taking part in support of the one-party system and denouncing the project to legalise other political groups and received the Head of State's blessing. Moreover, the SRSP [Somali Revolutionary

Socialist Party] Central Committee meeting on June 18, 19 and 20, convened by Mohamed Siad Barre to discuss the end of the one-party system- a direct consequence of the ultimatum—was not followed by an immediate extraordinary session of the Parliament as the President had promised during a secret meeting on June 14 with the Marchan Committee.

Parliament will not meet again for several weeks, in an aim, so it seems, to give the reform's opponents time to consolidate their position. In fact, most Members of Parliament in Somalia and officers from all clans and from all directions, would be outraged at the way the country is run and would be in favour of radical change in order to pull the country out of its present crisis. In delaying calling Parliament to debate, Siad Barre is trying to gain time. Given these conditions, it seems unlikely that the political reforms demanded by representatives of the Marchan clan, the President's own clan, will be met, even if Mohamed Siad Barre initially, gave the impression he would acquiesce.

According to our information, Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdulrahmane Jama Barre, the Somali leader's half-brother, along with Warsama Abdullahi Ali, one of the President's cousins (both of whom have substantially increased their wealth over the last few years) played an essential off-stage role in dissuading Mohamed Siad Barre from agreeing to any overtures. The branch held out to Siad Barre by members of his own clan was not to the liking of many people in Mogadishu. Far from it, many Somalis consider that it is not the best idea to propose reforms to a moribund regime. Moreover, nobody in Mogadishu today believes that the Central Committee meeting will come up with anything constructive. However, the President's recognition of the stalemate situation, apparent in a speech delivered on the evening of June 19, has encouraged politicians and senior officers to speak out and reveal their true opinions. Today, many Members of Parliament and officers are calling for the simple removal of President Siad Barre before October 21 which marks his 20th year in power. Also, many observers foresee violent clashes breaking out between Mohamed Barre's opponents and supporters in Mogadishu itself in the coming weeks.

Latest developments in the opposition camp are hardly any more encouraging. Although in recent months new opposition movements have emerged, there is no likelihood that these groups will amalgamate. Accordingly, the Somali National Movement (SNM), predominantly Issaq and who controls a fair part of what was formerly Somaliland, rejected on June 18, an invitation made a few days earlier in Nairobi by the United Somali Congress (a movement dominated by the Hawiye) formed in January (ION 368), led by Ali Mohamed Osobole and known as "War-Dhigleh", and the SSDF [Somali Salvation Democratic Front] (with a Majertein majority and currently led by Muse Islam). These two organisations both invited the SNM to participate in an opposition congress as soon as possible in order to prepare the post-Siad period. The SNM rejected this offer

demanding that three conditions be fulfilled first: that they admit the "genocidal atrocities" committed by Somalia's Armed Forces on the civilian Issaq population; that they openly state their wish to overthrow Mohamed Siad Barre's regime and that they recognise the SNM's success in the fight for freedom. An even more important point, the SNM says, in the same communique that "it has proven itself as the best alternative to the Barre dictatorship". The northern organisation calls on non-Issaq Somalis to join its ranks. This is however, totally impossible, as in Somalia today, the SNM is considered to represent Issaq interests to a great extent. The SNM would have also refused to consider an alliance with the brand new Somali United Liberation Front, formed by the Dolbahante (until very recently this Somali clan was considered to be pro-government) which asked that come what may, there should be no retaliation between clans.

Two other groups also seem to be quite marginalised: the Abris movement, created a few months ago in Kismayo region by the Ogadeni (ION N°375) and the Somali Democratic Movement, which was founded by Bantu peasants from the south.

In the meantime, a renowned Somali intellectual, Said S. Samatar, an Ogadeni, one of the founding members of the Somali Studies International Association (SSIA), and history professor at Rutgers University in the United States, refused in an open letter, to reply to an invitation, which was addressed to him by the Somali government, to attend the SSIA congress in Mogadishu in a few days time. His main reason is the killing of thousands of Issaq a year ago in the north in a Somali Air Force bombing raid. The "unity of the Somali nation" which the present regime has, for a long time, wanted to use as its driving force, has never, it seems, been so precarious.

#### \* Party CC Refuses To End One-Party System

34000698b Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN  
NEWSLETTER in English 8 Jul 89 p 5

[Article: "Somalia: No to Multi-Party System"]

[Text] After several days debating, on July 3, the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) central committee refused to put an end to Somalia's one-party system as President Mohamed Siad Barre had originally asked it due to various political pressures (ION N°386-388). The leaders of Somalia's governing party also rejected the possibility of revising the Constitution. It has been rather an anti-climax, even if few observers are actually surprised. "Free and democratic" general elections within the framework of the one-party system are to take place in a year's time (after the present assembly's term has been extended by a few months).

Several candidates may stand for the same seat but must receive SRSP endorsement. The Parliament, summoned on July 3, was requested to approve these decisions.

I.O.N.-Status quo—Mohamed Siad Barre, who gave the impression of giving in to pressure from some members of his own Marehan clan as well as from many members of parliament, can now sit back and say that he tried to introduce political pluralism into his country, but failed. But, he is fooling nobody. This manoeuvre may sink the country further into crisis. In rejecting the last hopes of finding a political solution to the ongoing problems, defection can be expected on a greater scale in the south (see p. 4). This threat is not a negligible one given that this second front is nearer Mogadishu and the rebels are in a natural environment where they can replenish their supplies more readily.

The Somali National Movement (SNM) seems, for its part, to be determined to increase its armed operations. Moreover, one wonders if the Hargeisa air catastrophe last week was not a case of sabotage in response to the Somali leader's proposal on June 25, during the IVth Somali Studies Congress, to discuss the means to arrive at "just and reasonable solutions to the nation's current problems with anybody or group so willing." The SNM, from the north, seems to be totally opposed to Mohamed Siad Barre remaining in power, even for a transitory period.

As for the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), another opposition party who laid down its arms over a year ago, it issued a statement last week saying that it was prepared to become the first political Somali opposition party to establish itself in Mogadishu should a multi-party system be introduced. According to the SSDF, Somalia needs a shot of "glasnost" and "perestroyika" before it reaches national reconciliation.

This organisation, which was, with the aid of Libya and Ethiopia, the first armed Somali movement at the beginning of this decade but which, for the past two years had virtually disappeared, declared in May that "a political approach is more important for mobilising the people than any reliance on firepower alone." The SSDF said it is willing to sit around the negotiating table.

#### Uganda

##### Sudan Rebel Leader Garang Meets Museveni

EA2808174089 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1000 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] The leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLA, Colonel John Garang, has called on President Yoweri Museveni to brief him on the peace process in the Sudan. The meeting took place at the government state lodge in Mbale.

##### Ghanaian Premier Meets Press, Departs

EA2608190089 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Excerpts] The Ghanaian prime minister, Mr Paul Victor Obeng, has said that the level of harmony existing



between the civil servants and politicians in Uganda is a good precedent for development. The Ghanaian prime minister, who has been in Uganda to address a 1-week seminar for Uganda Government ministers and permanent secretaries, was speaking to newsmen at Entebbe International Airport before leaving for home. He hoped that the free working relationship he witnessed at the seminar will continue between the two organs. He commended Uganda policymakers and implementers for their efforts to fight inefficiency in the civil service sector. On the excellent relationship existing between Uganda and Ghana, Mr Obeng said this should be a living example to the entire African Continent. [passage omitted]

Other dignitaries who left yesterday on the same plane with Mr Obeng were a special envoy from Angola, Ambassador Neto, who delivered a special message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to President Yoweri Museveni, and the director of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Dr Adebayo Adedeji.

**\* Country Registers Improvement in Economic Growth**

34000599a Paris *THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER* in English 8 Jul 89 p 7

[Article: "Uganda: Highest Growth for Ten Years"]

[Text] Uganda's economy is looking up. According to Ugandan Minister of Finance, Crispus Kiyonga, in his presentation of the new budget, in 1988, it recorded its best results since for ten years with a 7.2 percent growth rate. But debt services continue to represent 70 percent of export revenue.

Inflation fell to 6 percent per month as against 20 percent in 1987. It is hoped that inflation can be reduced to 2.5 percent in 1989. The Minister announced that judges, academics and executives are to receive a wage increase in an attempt to limit brain drain. Civil servants' salaries are expected to rise by 40 percent.

**\* President Defends Country's Human Rights**

34000600c Kampala *THE GUIDE* in English 19 Jul 89 pp 1, 14

[Article: "Museveni Quizzed on Human Rights"]

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni currently on a visit to the United Kingdom on the invitation of the British Prime Minister, has been quizzed over his government's human rights record.

The President who arrived in London on Monday for a three-day visit to Britain was taken to task over the increasing allegations of human rights violations in Uganda allegedly committed by his government.

He was also asked to explain why his government found it necessary to enact a special law on insurgency in the country and why many people are still detained in various prisons without being formally tried.

Answering the questions, Museveni who was addressing a meeting of Ugandans representing all sorts of Ugandan groups operating from London on Monday, said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government had put in place laws to deal with people who violate human rights and added that it had set up a mechanism for detecting those who violate them.

He assured his interrogators that the NRM government is harsh with everybody who commits crimes against other people in Uganda and outlined some of the problems which had become obstacles in the enforcement of law and order. He cited inadequate training and facilities in the police. He also blamed lawyers whose formal training, he said, had equipped them with inappropriate concepts of justice.

Defending his government's detention of suspected criminals, Museveni told the London residents that the detentions were a temporary measure brought about by lack of appropriate laws to ensure justice within a military situation where, due to insurgency, the normal police methods provided for under the old laws of Uganda could not apply.

On the insurgency law recently passed in NRC [National Resistance Council], President Museveni told his audience that it was mainly intended to benefit rebels as it enables those suspected of supporting insurgency are removed temporarily so that local people may not take the law into their own hands and mete out mob justice on the insurgents.

This said measure, Museveni said, was aimed at keeping at least some social peace until an adequate law was instituted in the form of an insurgency law. He reiterated the NRM government's desire and interest in ensuring respect for human rights because NRM's struggle for human rights was first and foremost for human rights.

Challenged to account for the poor performance of the economy under his administration, Museveni said the solution on Uganda's economic problems lies in maximizing self-sufficiency diversifying exports and exporting finished products rather than raw materials.

He observed that the recent collapse of the international coffee agreement exposed the falsehood of neo-colonial economies like that of Uganda which depended almost entirely on a single product. "Although the collapse of the agreement is problem in the short run" he said, "it may act as an eye-opener in the long run so that we overcome our dependence syndrome" he concluded.

**\* Zaire Cooperates in Tracking Criminals**

34000600b Kampala *THE NEW VISION* in English 1 Jul 89 p 8

[Article by Dawin Dawa in Arua: "Uganda, Zaire To Hunt Criminals"]

[Text] Authorities of Arua district and neighbouring Aru district in Zaire, have agreed on coordinated concrete

measures to crack down on criminals, in either country especially car thieves, who have been responsible for straining relations between them.

At a one day meeting in Zairean town of Arua held on June 14 the two sides said criminals were not subjects of political bargain, and could not be compromised upon or hold governments to ransom. They laid strategies to pursue, arrest and exchange such criminals.

The District Administrator Arua Mr Hillary Galiwango, who led a five man delegation from Arua district, emphasised to the Zairean authorities the urgent need to combat thefts of Ugandan vehicles by Zaire based thugs.

The District Commissioner Aru Mr Bisimwa N'Karha who led the five man Zairean side said logistic and financial problems in his district were hampering effective anti-crime operation.

The two sides noted that Ugandan and Zairean criminals living close to the border have been collaborating in the dirty game for economic gains, while undermining the authority of the two governments.

For the first time, Zairean authorities showed to Ugandan officials, one of the arrested Zairean nationals called Mano who admitted responsibility for thefts of Ugandan vehicles, including the one for Logiri catholic mission.

He also named his Zairean and Ugandan accomplices living in Uganda and Zaire. In the past Zaire denied complicity in the car thefts from Uganda. The two sides agreed on joint hot pursuit operations against criminals. The Uganda side described the talks as frank, fruitful and businesslike.

Meanwhile a special meeting of the authorities from the districts of Arua and Nebbi took place in Nebbi on Monday June 19.

High on the agenda was security in the wake of repeated cold blooded murder of travellers from West Nile, in the National Park in Gulu district, by the rebels.

Participants included District Executive Secretaries, Executive Secretaries, chairmen of district resistance councils, secretaries for security, security officers and organs from two districts.

They were also expected to discuss other matters of common interest.

#### **\* Guerrillas Renew Operations in North, East**

34000599b Paris *THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER* in English 24 Jun 89 pp 5-6

[Article: "Uganda: Military Offensives"]

[Text] The first three weeks of June were marked by renewed military activity in the north of Uganda (Acholi land) and in the east (Teso territory). In Acholi territory where the government claims to have confiscated 313

weapons and taken 180 prisoners (421 rebels are reported to have been killed) the guerillas are losing ground. The Uganda People's Democratic Movement (UPDM) "remote-controlled", from London by Otema Allimadi, former prime minister to president Milton Obote, was affected by a break with its military command in exile, the Sudanese Government's withdrawal of support and finally the gap left in its forces by those joining the archaic movement led by Prophetess Alice Lakwena at the beginning of 1987. It has never really recovered. Members of the Holy Spirit Movement, divided after their high priestess fled to Kenya, today are split among several different groups each composed of about a hundred men who are incapable of causing much more than a vague disturbance.

In the east the situation is not quite the same. In Teso, the Uganda People's Army (UPA) guerilla force, led by Peter Otai, former minister of defence in president Obote's cabinet and former commander of the Special Forces from 1981-1985, Lieutenant Colonel William Omaria's Uganda People's Front (UPF) are firmly positioned in a semi-circle from east of Lango to west of Budama, via Soroti, Kumi and Pallissa. They too have suffered considerable losses recently (300 killed and 500 taken prisoner) but guard their fighting power, reinforced by the insecurity which reigns in Karamoja due to the cattle poachers but especially because the Kenyan border is more than permeable and across which aid arrives from Nairobi. Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi is convinced that Yoweri Museveni favours Kenyan opponents in league with Tripoli and that, for his own survival, he must oust him. The recent announcement made by Ugandan Minister of the Interior, Ibrahim Mukiibi, that the frontier-guards were to be reinforced assisted by India and Egypt confirms his worry. As long as the Uganda-Kenyan border is not effectively controlled from Mount Elgon up to the border with Sudan, the guerilla forces will be able to remain in the east of the country as for many veterans in the forces which existed at the beginning of this decade, without any real economic development, the war has become a way of life which is easy to maintain with a minimum input of weapons and funds.

#### **\* France Agrees To Help Country's Police**

34000598b Kampala *THE NEW VISION* in English 8 Jul 89 pp 1, 12

[Article by Yunuou Abbey: "Riot Police Coming"]

[Text] Experts from the French Riot Police are to train Ugandan policemen for the proposed riot police squad. The training starts in September this year.

A team of two French riot experts have been in Kampala to prepare the groundwork. The experts, Mr Bouffier Daniel and Hufenu Frederic, visited Kibuli Police Training School (PTS) and Kigo Prison where the training will be conducted.

Officials in the Internal Ministry said yesterday that three French riot instructors are expected in the country early September to conduct training sessions scheduled to start on September 15. The French experts are to conduct a three-month vigorous training for over 30 police officers.

After the three-month training, the officers are expected to train the rest of the policemen beginning January next year. But, the French experts would still remain in the country to supervise the police officers (instructors), "until the Ugandan policemen are capable of quashing rioters," said the sources.

It was also reliably learnt that riot training lessons (theories) would be conducted at Kibuli Police Training School while practicals will be at Kigo Prison.

Under the arrangement, the French Government will supply Uganda with the riot equipment like helmets, masks and others.

The two experts, Daniel and Hufenu, arrived in the country last Saturday and left on Thursday. Apart from visiting Kibuli PTS and Kigo, they also met the acting Inspector-General of Police, Mr David Psomgen and other top police officers.

The French riot police is the most feared on the European Continent.

A total of 167 policemen for the mobile squad were also recently trained by North Korean experts.

Meanwhile, there has been a major shake-up in the Uganda Police Force which has resulted in the appointments of new directors for the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and the Special Branch.

Many Regional Police Commanders (RPCs) have been transferred and new appointees made to head departments at the Police headquarters.

Three new departments have also been created in the Force. These are Political Education, Legal and Loans, as well as Local Government.

Under the new structure, Mr S. Ochoku, who has hitherto been the regional CID officer (Western) is now new CID chief with Mr Herbert Karugaba as his assistant. Prior to his appointment, Karugaba has been the head of the homicide as well as an advisor to the narcotics

department at the CID headquarters. The former CID chief, Mr Sam Mugambwa, remains an advisor at the CID headquarters.

Mr B. Byenkya, who has been Commissioner for Immigration, is now heading the Special Branch; while Mr Henry Munyaganize who has been acting Special Branch chief becomes Commissioner for Immigration.

The newly-created office of Political Department is headed by Mr Richard Bisherurwa, who has been staff officer, operations. The new office will cater for the political awareness of the police force.

A Mr Bakiza who has, until recently, been in-charge of the CID branch in Bank of Uganda is the new chief of the Legal and Loans department.

Mr William Aisu is now in-charge of the Local Government Department. Before his appointment, he was the Regional Police Commander (Southern) covering Masaka, Rakai and Kalangala districts.

Two departments at the headquarters have also got new heads. These are Administration, Mr Kenneth Ojoro (formerly RPC-Western); Operations; Mr Apollo Byekwaso (formerly RPC-Central) Mr Gilbert Seruwagi who has been heading the Operations Department, was left in the "cold".

Mr Oonyu-Okello, who was in the Directorate of Transport, becomes assistant Head of Administration.

Apart from Mr Frank Kabwiso, a total of 10 RPC were shuffled. The RPC, North-western, Mr George Afidra, was replaced by Mr J. Baganzi. But Mr Afidra was not posted anywhere. The appointment of Mr S. Ekellot as deputy RPC mid-western in charge (of Hoima and Masindi districts), was cancelled until further notice.

The full line up of the new regional police commanders is; Northern, Mr Z. Etyang with Mr D. Kaigo as his deputy; North-eastern, Mr A. Kiboko Olobo while Mr G. Anun Odong is deputy; Western Mr C. Tibahingurwa and J. Nabudere as deputy; mid-western is Mr J. Manyindo (now deputy); North-western, J. Baganzi with Mr A. Othieno Agago as deputy; Eastern Mr B. Okumu and Mr E. M. Turyatunga as deputy; South-eastern, is headed by Mr C. Okia assisted by Mr E. M. Olull Okullu; Kampala was retained by Frank Kabwiso with Miss E. Muwanga as deputy; Central is for Miss Nantongo and J. C. Odomel as deputy; Masaka was given to Mr J. Z. Ochom assisted by Dan Mudumba; and, South-western Regional Commander is Mr J. Bigirwa with Mr S. D. Wagama as his deputy. Appointments and transfers became effective on July 2, this year.

### **De Klerk Vows Peace, Law, Order**

*MB2608112489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1100 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 26 SAPA—A situation like that during the 1984/86 riots would not be allowed to arise again in South Africa, the acting state president and leader of the National Party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, warned today.

Opening the 50th Pretoria Show, he said that without peace, stability and law and order, economic growth would be impossible, as was seen in 1984/86.

The government would not allow the intimidation of ordinary South African citizens, especially not that of the inhabitants of black townships.

"Therefore we cannot allow that those who propagate violence and intimidation in the name of 'peaceful protest' should succeed with their plans," Mr de Klerk said. He said he was talking on behalf of the "overwhelming majority of all people in this country".

Continuous economic growth was one of the pillars on which the future of South Africa would be built and without it there could not be meaningful constitutional development.

Another pillar on which the new South Africa would be built was participation for all, without domination, in the institutions of government. Mr de Klerk invited South Africa's business community to lay the foundation, with the government, of an economic miracle such as had been seen in the Republic of China (Taiwan), Hong Kong and South Korea.

### **Vlok Warns MDM To Expect 'Firm Action'**

*MB2608152489 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1300 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Text] Firm action against the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] can be expected in the next few weeks—this according to the minister of law and order, Adriaan Vlok.

Addressing a meeting of police generals in Pretoria, Vlok said the ANC [African National Congress] has instructed the MDM to create an atmosphere of unrest and opposition in a run up to the general election. Vlok says this will enable the ANC to take the initiative and force the government to hold talks on the ANC's terms.

### **Commentary Applauds Role in Regional Peace**

*MB2908065589 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Station commentary: "Mediating for Peace"]

[Text] The almost startling rapidity with which more diplomatic initiatives are taking shape in southern Africa have drawn South Africa much sooner, and more actively than most observers expected, into a leading role

in regional affairs. This is strongly underlined by the conciliatory public stand adopted yesterday by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia after talks with South Africa's acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

President Kaunda declared his support for the Gbadolite agreement on peace talks in Angola, and to President Mobutu of Zaire as a mediator in the Angolan peace initiative. Jointly with South Africa, he also affirmed his support for the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Apart from eliminating a point of contention that had arisen over Angola, the Livingstone meeting between the South African and Zambian leaders highlights the pivotal role that South Africa, as the regional superpower, is beginning to play in facilitating progress toward a stable dispensation on the subcontinent. It was essentially to intercede as facilitator that Mr de Klerk in the last 4 days has met President Mobutu, Dr Jonas Savimbi of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and President Kaunda. Two months ago President Mobutu had intervened successfully to bring about a cease-fire agreement, the Gbadolite accord, between UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in Angola. Since then, however, the agreement, which also provided for further action to bring about national reconciliation, had been shaken by conflicting interpretations placed on it elsewhere. South Africa's involvement was sought to resolve the confusion arising from recent statements by President Kaunda.

A possible derailment to the Angolan peace talks posed an obvious threat to the larger initiatives under way in southern Africa. Already there have been warnings that a resumption of hostilities could delay the further withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Apart from the serious implications for the stability of the region as a whole, this brought into question the independence timetable for South-West Africa/Namibia. Since South Africa itself had an interest in decisive action to clear up problems that had arisen in reconciling the warring parties in Angola, South Africa's involvement to get the Angolan peace talks back on track has evidently been a striking success. That fact is the most telling confirmation yet of the fundamental change that has come about in policies and attitudes in southern Africa since the historic settlement achieved in southwestern Africa.

Forces for regional cooperation that for years were thwarted by the pursuit of political goals have been released with sometimes spectacular results. All over the subcontinent initiatives are under way to break out of long-standing deadlocks in national conflicts and regional confrontation. Nobody can predict the final outcome. It is evident even now, however, that the member states of southern Africa are at last ready to exploit the advantages inherent in regional economic integration, and that success depends crucially on South Africa's active involvement.



**SACP Accepts Possibility of Negotiations**

MB2508120689 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 25-31 Aug 89 p 13

[By Gavin Evans and Thandeka Gqubule]

[Text] In an unnamed conference hall in an unknown city, in an unknown country, at an unknown date, the outlawed South African Communist Party [SACP] met this year to endorse a programme which swept away its Stalinist legacy.

Old party stalwarts, purged decades ago, were re-instated. An enthusiastic nod was given to glasnost and to perestroika. The Soviet Union's past history of "criminal violations of socialist justice" was condemned.

The new programme, called "The Path to Power", replaces "The Road to South African Freedom", adopted in 1962, as the SACP's official programme.

The party claims that before the congress, drafts of the programme were circulated within South Africa and 1,250 amendments, suggestions and additions came from SACP units within the country.

The recent Congress was only the seventh since the party's banning 39 years ago. It has been hailed as the biggest since the banned Communist Party of South Africa was re-established as underground SACP in 1953.

According to the party, the racial breakdown of its membership is now 70 percent African, 13 percent white, 10 percent Indian and four percent coloured.

The new programme states there is no conflict between the possibility of a negotiated transfer of power in South Africa and an "insurrectionary perspective", but cautions that negotiations should not "frustrate the basic objectives of the struggling masses".

"Armed struggle cannot be counterposed with dialogue, negotiation and justifiable compromise, as if they were mutually exclusive categories".

The Path to Power argues that every struggle in Africa has had its climax at the negotiating table, "occasionally involving compromises judged to be in the interests of revolutionary advance", but warns against allowing "imperialist" agendas to "infect the purpose and content of our present strategic approaches".

It reaffirms support for the armed struggle but mentions several difficulties which Umkhonto we Sizwe [spear of the nation; African National Congress [ANC] military wing] guerrillas face. These include the absence of a black peasantry; the lack of areas of classical guerrilla terrain and friendly borders and the mobility and firepower of the South African Defence Force and "imperialist support to the South African regime".

A "classical guerrilla war based on the winning, over time, of more and more liberatory territory" is therefore not possible.

"Nor are there immediate prospects of inflicting an all-round military defeat on the enemy," it notes.

It argues that the armed struggle should be guided by the "political struggle", and not vice versa.

"In our situation...organised combat activity must be primarily guided by the needs of the political struggle. It must be designed to weaken the enemy's grip on the reins of power and to reinforce political mobilisation, organisation and resistance. This balance...must reflect itself at all levels of our planning and in the way we use our energies and resources."

The Path to Power gives an enthusiastic thumbs up for glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring).

It says the complex origins of the Soviet state help explain, "but in no way justify", the emergence of a party and government system of administrative command, "leading to bureaucratic control and criminal violations of socialist justice".

It notes that democratic procedures were neglected for several decades in the Soviet Union, "and the cult of the personality dominated the leadership, the party and the whole country".

"Given the pre-eminent position of the Soviet Union within the world communist movement, some of these negative tendencies also affected communist parties around the world, including our own."

The programme also gives a firm nod to "the Soviet Union's drive for world peace".

The party underlines its perspective that the form of class rule in South Africa is one of "colonialism of a special type"—where the "colonial ruling class with its white support base on the one hand, and the oppressed colonial majority on the other, are located within a single country".

It argues that this system of class domination is now in "deep crisis" as a result of economic impasse of South African capitalism, international isolation, divisions within the ruling bloc and, "above all, the broad revolutionary struggle".

This unresolved crisis has created the basis of success of the "national democratic revolution".

It emphasises the dominant role of the black working class in this struggle but argues "it is vital that black workers ally to themselves all classes and strata among the oppressed and all other forces who have a real interest in the creation of a united, democratic and nonracial South Africa".

The new programme comes amid clear signs of a growing assertiveness in the party which has raised its profile inside the country.

Other suggestions of this include the distribution within the country of the SACP underground publication

UMSEBENZI, and the circulation of party pamphlets as well as its programme and constitution at worker meetings and funerals. Most recently party pamphlets were distributed at the David Webster funeral and at Ahmed Kathrada's 60th birthday celebrations.

There also appears to have been a shift towards cultivating a more open and flexible image, and a determination to be seen to provide practical solutions to likely future problems.

At last month's meeting between the ANC and the Five Freedoms Forum, senior SACP members indicated they supported a multi-party democracy and a free press.

They also cautioned against "wholesale nationalisation" and measures which would discourage foreign investment or drive out white expertise. They noted that there could be no "polevault into socialism".

Party representatives claim that they have been experiencing growing support among the "organised black working class". And they note that the general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], Jay Naidoo, sent greetings to the congress, as did recently released SACP member Govan Mbeki, ANC president Oliver Tambo, SWAPO president Sam Nujoma and SACTU [South African Congress of Trade Unions] general secretary John Nkadimeng.

At the congress, the party re-elected Dan Tloome as chairman and Joe Slovo as general secretary.

Former party stalwarts whose membership was posthumously reinstated include Lazar Bach, P. Richter and M. Richter, all of whom were executed in Stalinist purges 50 years ago. Also back in favour is the late S.P. Bunting who was "unjustly expelled" in a purge led by Bach in the early 1930s.

The party lists the names of 22 party members who were "killed in combat or died in the course of duty" since the sixth SACP congress five years ago.

Among them were former ANC National Executive Committee member and Umkhonto we Sizwe leader Cassius Make who was assassinated in Swaziland, Rogers Nkadimeng (son of the SACTU general secretary) who was assassinated in Botswana, and former Pretoria Central political prisoner David Rabkin, who died in an accident in Angola.

#### **Boesak Reelected Reformed Church Alliance Head**

MB2608064689 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Text] The Reverend Allan Boesak has been reelected president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. A report from the Swiss capital, Berne, says that it is the first time that a president has been reelected to the post.

#### **\* Inkatha's Pre-Conditions for Negotiations**

34000749a Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 14-20 Jul 89 p 7

[Article by Carmel Rickard]

[Text] Inkatha has revealed its proposals for dealing with the release of political prisoners as a precondition for negotiations with the South African government those who have served over 15 years should be freed immediately, while the rest should be eligible for parole.

This has emerged from the annual report by Inkatha's secretary general, Oscar Dhlomo, presented to thousands of delegates at the annual general conference in Ulundi last weekend.

Dhlomo spent much of his report on the Joint RSA/KwaZulu Committee, saying Inkatha had been involved in "protracted discussions with the central government about obstacles impeding negotiations in South Africa."

One of these problems was the continued imprisonment of political prisoners, including African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela. He released a document tabled by Inkatha in the start of the talks which gave details of how these and other problems should be dealt with.

The document suggests that political prisoners who have served more than 15 years should be released immediately and unconditionally, and that other political prisoners should be subject to the same remission of sentence and parole offered other categories of prisoners.

If this were to happen, it would mean a number of recently convicted prisoners would not be released immediately or, in some cases, for many years.

Prominent among them would be the "Delmas treason trialists," all convicted for offences which are clearly political, and Oscar Mphetha, United Democratic Front co-president, as well as many others recently sentenced for offences such as furthering the aims of the ANC or possession of ANC publications.

In his report Dhlomo said: "To our knowledge no other political organisation in South Africa has ever undertaken this task before and we believe that our document on obstacles impeding negotiations will be a useful guideline to all political groups and foreign governments keen to see negotiation politics get off the ground."

He said a key factor mentioned in the document was the release of Mandela and other political prisoners, adding the issue was "thoroughly discussed" with the government delegation and that Inkatha was asked to produce another document "spelling out our reasons for calling for Mandela's release as well as our expectations if he were released."

"After producing the document on Mandela we were then afforded an opportunity to discuss the issue with the minister of justice."

Dhlomo said as a result of the meetings "we are now satisfied that the government is fully aware of the fact that the president of Inkatha will definitely not participate in negotiations with the government while Mandela and his colleagues are still in jail.

"We are also satisfied that the government is now seriously considering releasing Mandela and his colleagues as soon as it possibly can."

According to Dhlomo, the work of the joint committee was about to be finalised and a report would soon be ready for presentation to Ulundi and Pretoria.

According to the document, other key difficulties—the release of detainees and the restoration of press freedom—should happen immediately while the lifting of the Emergency "could be done either immediately or progressively according to districts" in accordance with a predetermined timetable.

The government would be required to issue a mutually acceptable statement of intent making it clear that negotiations would aim at replacing the tricameral system with a system acceptable to the majority of the people of South Africa.

Interestingly, Dhlomo and Natal National Party leader Stoffel Botha this week discussed setting up a committee to talk about the difficulties between Pretoria and the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba. Dhlomo, an chairman of the Indaba steering committee, and Botha, who three years ago rejected the Indaba proposals out of hand, agreed that five from each side should form such a committee. The proposal is now to be considered by Pretoria and the Indaba.

At the conference Dhlomo noted that Inkatha was growing "at a surprising rate and in spite of the intimidation and violence" in the region.

He put the current total at 1,738,181. According to his breakdown of membership, the youth brigade had most members with 718,875, followed by "general membership" of 555,258 and the women's brigade with 464,048 members.

#### \* Alleged SADF Interrogation Manual Revealed

##### \* Guide for Interrogators

34000750a Johannesburg THE NEW NATION  
in English 30 Jun-6 Jul 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] A highly confidential manual, allegedly used by the SA Defence Force [SADF] during interrogation, was this week sent to NEW NATION.

The 119-page interrogation manual details a range of psychological ploys interrogators can use to exploit the weaknesses of individuals and force them to give information to their interrogators.

It stresses that force used in interrogation is illegal.

However, it also qualifies that it is not in favour of force as it "is a poor technique, yields unreliable results, may damage subsequent collection efforts and can induce the subject to say what he thinks the interrogator wants him to say.

"However, the use of force is not to be confused with psychological ploys, verbal trickery or other non-violent and non-coercive ruses used by the interrogators," qualifies the manual.

It also appeals to manual users to write to the "Officer Commanding of the Intelligence Centre at Box X367, Pretoria" if they have any recommendations or additions.

Aside from "verbal trickery," intimidation is key to most of the 13 techniques listed.

A "we know all" approach adopted by the interrogator is highly favoured.

"To begin the interrogation, the interrogator asks questions based on known data," explains the manual.

"When the subject hesitates, refuses to answer, or provides an incomplete answer, the interrogator himself provides the detailed answer.

"Through careful use of the limited number of known details, the interrogator may convince the subject that all information is already known; therefore the subject's answers are of no consequence."

"Rapid fire," where the captured individual is bombarded with questions by more than one interrogator, is another intimidatory measure used.

The repetition of a question and the subject's answer can be used to "induce co-operation from a hostile subject."

"The subject becomes so thoroughly bored with the procedure that he answers questions fully and candidly in order to ... gain relief from the monotony."

Playing on emotions is also important, stresses the manual.

"The interrogator can often identify the dominant emotions which motivate the individual ... and employ verbal and emotional ruses in applying pressure to [these] emotions."

Another favoured technique is "Mutt and Jeff" or "friend or foe."

"This technique involves a psychological ploy which takes advantage of the natural uncertainty and guilt which a subject is feeling as a result of being detained and questioned.

"Basically, the two interrogators will display opposing personalities and attitudes towards the subject.

"The first interrogator ... displays an unsympathetic attitude toward the subject ... to alienate the subject.

"At the height of the alienation, the second interrogator appears, admonishes the first interrogator ... and orders him from the room.

"He then apologises to the subject ... and attempts to soothe him.

"The subject is normally inclined to have a feeling of gratitude towards the second interrogator, who continues to display a sympathetic attitude towards the subject in an effort to enhance the rapport and control for the questioning which will follow.

"Should the subject's cooperativeness begin to fade, the second interrogator can imply that ... he cannot afford to waste time on uncooperative subjects, further implying that the first interrogator might return to continue questioning the subject."

Ilana Edelstein, Transvaal chairperson of the Organisation for Appropriate Social Sciences in SA (Oasssa) which organises mental health workers, said that in the light of its experience with victims of torture, her organisation "was not surprised that such a manual exists."

"However, Oasssa abhors the fact that mental health workers took part in the preparation of the manual, as it is clear that for such a document to exist psychologists and psychiatrists must have been used."

#### \* Behavioral Principles Applied

34000750a Johannesburg THE NEW NATION  
in English 30 Jun-6 Jul 89 p 5

[Text] The highly confidential interrogation manual sent this week to NEW NATION sets out 13 techniques allegedly used by the SADF [South African Defense Force] in interrogation.

These it names as:

- Direct.
- "File and Dossier."
- "We know all."
- Futility.
- "Rapid Fire."
- Offering incentives.
- Repetition.
- "Mutt and Jeff" or "friend or foe."
- "Pride and Ego."
- "Silent."
- Change of scene.
- "Establish Your Identity."
- Emotional.

All 13 are part of the "psychological ploys" or "verbal trickery" the manual refers to as being used by interrogators to deceive people into giving them the information needed.

The direct approach, in which the interrogator makes no effort to hide the purpose of the interrogation, is favoured when interrogating prisoners from the "lower echelons."

It is effective in that it is simple and time-saving, says the manual.

The "file and dossier" technique involves the interrogator pretending that he knows everything about the subject.

"Careful arrangement of the material within the file may give the illusion that it contains more data than is actually there. The file may be 'padded' with extra paper, if necessary."

The "We know all" technique simply involves the interrogator pretending to know more than he does. He asks questions to which he knows the answers, then supplies the answers himself.

According to the manual, "Questions to which the answers are already known are also asked to test the subject and to maintain the deception that all the information is already known."

The futility technique develops from "We know all," in which the interrogator convinces the subject that "resistance to questioning is futile."

"When employing this technique, the interrogator must not only be fortified with factual information, but he must also be aware of and be able to exploit, the subject's psychological and moral weaknesses, as well as weaknesses inherent in his society."

"Rapid fire" is aimed at confusing and intimidating the person questioned by bombarding him or her with questions and interrupting his or her reply.

When inconsistencies in the answers arise out of the subject's confusion, the interrogator then confronts the person on these inconsistencies.

"In many instances, the subject will begin to talk freely in an attempt to explain himself and deny the inconsistencies."

Offering incentives involves rewarding the subjects for information given.

This approach is used on subjects "who are hostile and lack will-power."

However, the manual warns that a subject may offer false information in an attempt to get additional rewards.

Repetition is used to frustrate and bore the prisoner until he or she can no longer bear the monotony and volunteers information.

An interrogator may repeat a question and the prisoner's response to this question until the person "answers questions fully and candidly in order to satisfy the interrogator and gain relief from the monotony."

However, it warns against using this technique on a person with self-control as it "may provide an opportunity for a subject to regain his composure."



The "Mutt and Jeff" or "Friend or foe" technique, involves two interrogators—one friendly and one hostile to the subject.

Here one interrogator aims to win the confidence of the prisoner by appearing to save him or her from the hostile interrogator.

"Pride and Ego" is used to "trick the subject into revealing desired information by goading or flattering him," explains the manual.

"It is effective with subjects who have displayed weaknesses or feelings of inferiority.

"A real or imaginary deficiency noted about the subject or his loyalty to his organisation can provide the basis for use of this technique.

"The interrogator accuses the subject of weakness or implies that he will be unable to do a certain thing.

"The proud or egotistical subject will jump to the defensive.

"An example is the interrogator opening the interrogation with the question: 'Why did you surrender so easily when you could have escaped by crossing the near-by ford in the river?'

"The subject is likely to provide a basis for further questions or to reveal significant intelligence information if he explains his surrender in order to vindicate himself with an answer such as: 'No one could cross the ford because it is mined'."

Another version of this technique is flattering the subject into revealing information about how a certain operation was planned.

The "silent" technique is used particularly to intimidate nervous subjects.

The interrogator remains silent but stares at the subject until he or she loses his or her composure and breaks the silence.

This technique is time-consuming and requires patience on the part of the interrogator.

"Change of scene," as the name implies, is when interrogation occurs outside of its usual environment and in such a way that the prisoner is not aware that he or she is being interrogated.

The interrogator may pose as a guard and get information through talking informally to the prisoner, or the prisoner could be taken to pleasant surroundings such as a coffee shop, and questioned in a casual fashion.

Again, this requires skill and patience on the part of the interrogator.

"Establish your identity" involves the interrogator pretending to the prisoner that they believe he or she is an "infamous person wanted by the higher authorities on serious charges."

"In an effort to clear himself of this allegation, the subject will make a genuine and detailed effort to establish or substantiate his true identity.

"In so doing, he may provide the interrogator with information and leads for further development."

The 13th technique detailed by the manual is called the "emotional technique."

The interrogator "employs verbal and emotional ruses in applying pressure to the subject's dominant emotion."

"For example, this technique can be used on the prisoner of war who has a great love for his unit and fellow soldiers.

"The interrogator may take advantage of this by telling the subject that his providing information may shorten the war or battle in progress and save many of his comrades' lives, but that his refusal to talk may cause their deaths.

"This approach is likely to be effective with the immature and timid subject and should be employed only by an experienced interrogator."

The section concludes by saying that several approaches may be necessary at the same time, and the appropriate ones will become evident as the prisoner's weaknesses are revealed.

The manual also details nine "behavioural principles" that the interrogator should bear in mind when conducting interrogations.

These include the fact that a person is: more likely to talk about a harrowing experience; likely to co-operate with those in control over him or her; will appreciate flattery and exoneration from guilt and is less likely to apply and remember security lessons when faced with a disorganised or strange situation.

Basic lessons in psychology also form part of the manual.

"Psychology as used in interrogation involves an assessment of human behaviour.

"If the interrogator has a basic understanding of psychology and expands this understanding with experience, it will measurably aid in achieving success in interrogation."

The significance of emotion, particularly fear, anger and frustration, are explained in the manual.

"To some, the continued sensation of fear may be so acute and painful as to prompt them to feel that almost any concession should be made in order to gain relief.

"This is the lever that the interrogator can use."

Defense mechanisms such as rationalisation, identification and projection are also explained.

Escape mechanisms such as regression, fantasy or seclusion are also dealt with.

An appendix at the back of the manual provides a question guide for interrogators.

Manual users are also "encouraged to submit recommendations to improve its clarity and accuracy" to the Officer Commanding, Intelligence Centre, Private Bag X367, Pretoria 0001.

#### **\* Jeppe Constituency Becomes 'Grey' Slum**

34000748b Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English  
9 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] The parliamentary constituency of Jeppe, in Johannesburg, reflects the contradictions found in most of South Africa's greying inner cities.

While the area is one of the richest commercial centres in South Africa—65 percent of the country's wealth is administered there—it is also a fast-growing urban slum.

Only blocks from the bright lights of banking and mining houses, squalid slums are developing faster than the shanty towns of Soweto's Mshenguville and Cape Town's Crossroads.

Johannesburg's biggest constituency area, Jeppe stretches from the M1 in the west, Kensington Ridge and Germiston in the east to City Deep in the south.

It has 20,600 registered voters—many of them Portuguese immigrants—and a population of 100,000, mostly under the age of 18.

About half the population is black—concentrated in Joubert Park, the city centre and Doornfontein. They will have no say in deciding whether the area will become a free settlement area nor will they have a vote in the September parliamentary elections.

National Party MP [members of Parliament] Hennie Bekker currently holds the seat, but the Democratic Party also has its eye on Jeppe and wants it declared open to all races.

The NP [National Party] has a problem. Its voters do not want blacks in the area but the party does not want to be seen cracking down on black tenants.

Despite being a Nat, Bekker says racists must learn to live with the greying of Jeppe. An example of the success of integration, he lives in a mixed block of flats with black neighbours.

Many whites have left the city centre. Unscrupulous slumlords are cashing in on the influx of blacks and charging them exorbitant rentals.

Bekker and Johannesburg city councillor Mike Levin took CITY PRESS on a tour of Jeppe.

We started at Howarden Court on Wanderers Street, near the busy Johannesburg station. It is just one of the many rundown blocks of flats occupied by blacks in the city centre.

Looking at the classical facade, one can see a trace of the building's former glory. Now the once-white plaster is grey—not from pollution but from years of neglect by its owners.

The crumbling lobby is littered with empty biscuit boxes, beer cans and other rubbish and the stairway is layered with the grime left by thousands of hands. Residents have to use the stairs as the only lift in the building is permanently out of order.

All the tenants use white names but are in fact black.

They were scared to talk. Fights with the landlords over high rents and evictions have made them wary about dealing with the Press.

One tenant refused to give her name but let us into her flat.

Inside, the ceiling is stained and peeling. It has not been painted for 10 years.

Adjacent to the grubby passage is an ill-lit kitchen, with an ancient stove which has not worked for years.

The passage is a sittingroom during the day and a bedroom at night. Two mattresses stand against the wall ready for use.

In the dining room—garishly lit by neon lights from the street—a man and his wife sleep on the floor.

The toilet has been out of order since they moved in months ago and they are forced to use public toilets at the station.

Hot water is an unknown luxury.

For this discomfort, tenants pay R270 a month.

At these prices, people have to sublet to help foot the bill.

The neighbouring buildings all wear the same tired, dilapidated look. Rows of washing hang on every balcony and broken windows have been patched with cardboard scraps.

Our next stop was Karl Street—near Jeppe station.

The viciousness of the slumlords here make their counterparts at the flats seem like philanthropists.

Some twenty people live on a plot and pay R60 each to the Polish immigrant slumlord, who makes a small fortune from their misery.

The front rooms in the house are lit and two women sit in the kitchen smoking the night away. An open bottle of beer stands on the table.

Two wrecked cars are parked in the backyard. One of them serves as a bedroom for 49-year-old Daniel Gamede—the property's security guard.

He has covered the car with plastic sheets and canvas to protect him and his girlfriend from the winter chill.

At the back of the plot a clutch of shacks house about 15 families.

An outside toilet has no walls—they collapsed years ago.

While millions of rand have been earmarked for the upgrading of the CBD [Central Business District], flats occupied by blacks are steadily deteriorating.

Bekker says there are plans to upgrade his constituency and property owners will be pressurised to make improvements.

"This will, unfortunately, result in landlords increasing the rents but there is a statutory stipulation as to how much they can charge.

"This area is irretrievably grey and no one can make it white. I am not going to hunt down people who just want a roof over their heads but I will not stand by while people are exploited," he said.

#### \* Pretoria University To Assist Africa

34010042a Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans  
1 Jun 89 p 6

[Article: "University of Pretoria Reaches Out to Africa"]

[Text] There is growing interest at the University of Pretoria in getting involved in Africa. Prof Danie Joubert, vice chancellor and rector, said yesterday in a speech to the general assembly of Rotary.

The university believes there is a role for it to play in Africa in training and education and in spreading knowledge. Such aspirations must, however, be approached with the goal of also satisfying the needs that exist within South Africa's borders.

As a first step in this direction, the University of Pretoria has gotten involved in extensive planning exercises in the independent states, as well as in major medical and paramedical projects in the Republic of Venda, for example.

Prof Joubert also said that postgraduate courses are being considered in various faculties, with the emphasis on the tropics: tropical agriculture, medicine, and veterinary sciences, as well as other important tropical fields such as engineering, welfare work, and school training. However, the university will have to find sponsors if it is to undertake the projects and those sponsors will have to realize the importance of this and be aware what fruit it can bear.

Despite much political posturing, South Africa is very involved in Africa. Many neighboring states could ill

afford to cut their ties with South Africa, and those ties are not just economic in nature. Prof Joubert also said that South Africa is constantly providing scientific and technical services, without which it would be impossible to make meaningful progress.

#### \* Tougher Restrictions for GAA Offenders

##### \* 'Notification Points' Set Up

34000756 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English  
2 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Breier]

[Text] The government will encourage whites to spy on their neighbours and report members of other race groups at "notification points."

These points, to be set up by the white "own affairs" Department of Local Government and Housing within days, have been condemned as a new, vicious application of apartheid by establishing "little Gestapo bureaus."

The inform-on-your-neighbour plan is another attempt by the Government to prosecute blacks who have moved into white areas.

The Government's new policy to get tough on Group Areas Act [GAA] contraventions was tucked away in its "Plan of Action" election manifesto launched by National Party leader Mr F. W. de Klerk at the party's congress in Pretoria this week.

Mr Amie Venter, the white Minister of Local Government and Housing, told the SUNDAY STAR he expected to announce, within a matter of days, the whereabouts of the notification points where the public could report transgressions of the Act.

In brief, the plan means that people of other race groups found living in white areas will be approached by Government officials and offered accommodation in their own group areas. If they refuse to move they could be prosecuted under the Group Areas Act.

The scheme is an attempt to bypass the definitive Govender judgment by Mr Justice Goldstone, who ruled that no evictions could take place unless alternative housing was available.

Few Group Areas prosecutions have taken place in recent years after the Govender case, as attorneys-general believe there is very little chance of a conviction.

The latest tactic of offering alternative accommodation to "transgressors of the law" will improve the chances of convictions.

This follows the abortive attempt last year to bypass the Govender judgment in a tough amendment to the Group Areas Act.

The amendment was abandoned after a massive public outcry.

The Nats have marketed their new Group Areas policy as "decriminalising" the Act and a "civilized" and "firm yet sensitive" application of the Group Areas Act.

The Nat Plan of Action for the election states that until "an effective and generally acceptable measure can be substituted" for the Group Areas Act, own residential areas will be protected by the Act.

The Nat plan spells out how this will be done:

—"Identified notification points will be created where transgressions of the law can be reported.

—"The circumstances will be investigated and an attempt made to solve the problem without legal intervention, through a process of assistance and negotiation with the people involved.

For this purpose a special housing component has already been established in the Department of Land Affairs.

—"Should co-operation not be forthcoming and after alternative housing, where appropriate, has been made available, prosecution may be instituted."

Mr Tian van der Merwe, a member of the DP executive and spokesman on the Group Areas Act, said: "There is nothing civilised about members of one race group spying on members of another race group for living on premises in contravention of the Act."

He said the establishment of the reporting points was a "new, devious and vicious strategy for the application of apartheid.

"It is amazing that in a country where the Government claims not to have enough money to employ more policemen to prevent people from being assaulted in the street, they can waste taxpayers' money on the establishment of such reporting points, which can only be described as little Gestapo bureaus," he said.

Mr van der Merwe said that in the last few years there had been hardly any prosecutions under the Group Areas Act because of the Govender case. He said there would now be more prosecutions because of the "cynical scheme."

"How anybody can depict this as a step in the direction of reform is mind-boggling," he added.

Mr Venter spelt out details of the scheme to the Nat congress.

He said more land was being made available for housing and the establishment of free settlement areas were being investigated; but he added that the housing shortage was putting pressure on suburbs where communities preferred an "own community life."

Mr Venter said he wanted to stress unequivocally that the application of the law would be done in a "sensitive and civilised" manner with a "reasonable approach."

He described it as a "practical and humane" plan in which reporting points would be set up where residents could make complaints about possible contraventions of the Act.

These points would be set up by his own department, the Department of Local Government and Housing in the House of Assembly (for whites).

If the complaints were valid, there had to be a serious attempt to solve the cases, with understanding for the circumstances in which the illegal occupation took place, through negotiation and aid.

"If a settlement cannot be reached, the complaint will then be referred to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs to negotiate with the relevant person over alternative housing in a suitable area.

"There will be an immediate evaluation of the relevant person's existing housing and justifiable needs, so that acceptable housing options can be offered."

If this does not succeed the matter will be referred back to the white Department of Local Government and Housing.

"If it appears that no reasonable understanding can be reached, the matter can be referred for suitable legal action," he said.

Mr Venter said the key in this exercise was to try to solve problems without recourse to the courts.

#### \* Seventy Officials To Be Appointed

34000756 Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN in English*  
3 Jul 89 p 10

[Article by Louise Burgers: "Group Areas Officials Won't Be 'Gestapo'"]

[Text] Seventy officials will be appointed by August 1 in all the major centres in the country to investigate complaints of Groups Areas Act contraventions.

This was confirmed yesterday by Department of Local Government and Housing officials.

The Southern Transvaal region, which includes Johannesburg, will be allocated 22 of the about 70 officials to be appointed countrywide. According to officials, resettlement will be discussed with offenders as an "alternative" to prosecution.

The secretary of the Department of Local Government and Housing, Mr Nico van Rensburg, said he was busy sifting through "more than a hundred" applications for the jobs and hoped to have appointed the first officials by the end of the month.



Applicants need to have a minimum qualification of matric and "experience in Group Areas and squatters."

The officials will be based in all the major cities in the four provinces to investigate complaints from the public of alleged contraventions of the Act.

"Valid" complaints will be referred to the Department which will attempt to find alternative housing for offenders.

If resettlement is refused by offenders, the Department will conduct a "final analysis."

"We are the bottom line. If they refuse to move then we will follow through with prosecution," Mr Van Rensburg said.

However, Mr Van Rensburg stressed that the emphasis was not on prosecution, but rather on negotiation.

"Let's get away from this 'Gestapo' image ... there is no question of the officials acting like Gestapo."

He said the Department would prefer to negotiate "resettlement" options with offenders rather than resort to prosecution.

Of the 70 officials, the Southern Transvaal region—which includes Johannesburg—will be allocated 22. Northern Transvaal, with Pretoria as the headquarters for the operation, will have nine. Western Cape 14, Eastern Cape 10, Northern Cape two, Natal seven, and the Orange Free State will be allocated two.

When the plan was announced by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Amie Venter, at the National Party congress two weeks ago, it came under heavy fire from the Democratic Party's spokesman on group areas, Mr Tian van der Merwe, who slammed the reporting points as "little Gestapo bureaus."

Such a plan would result in neighbour spying on neighbour and would be a waste of taxpayers money, Mr Van Der Merwe said.

#### \* Worrall Criticizes Plan

34000756 Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English  
3 Jul 89 p 10

[Text] Durban—British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher would have been horrified if National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk had told her about the new system of Group Areas tell-tale bureaus that were revealed in Natal on Monday, Dr Denis Worrall, Democratic Party co-leader said.

Seven officials were appointed to investigate complaints of contraventions of the Group Areas Act in Natal yesterday. They will start work at various places in Natal at the end of this month.

Dr Worrall said at his campaign launch in Berea that "people who suspect somebody is a Group Areas

offender go report that person. This is a throwback to the racial vendetta kind of thinking of the 1950's."

Dr Worrall asked if it could be true that the National Party talked about a new South Africa yet "actually devised something as potentially damaging to race relations, and destructive of simply individual decency."

Afterwards Dr Worrall said he thought the complaints bureaus were appalling. "It is ridiculous. It is kow-towing to the most prejudiced and reactionary element in society. It is an invitation to victimisation, misunderstanding and personally tragedy. Just think of the families."

There were very few societies which put such severe strain on families as South Africa did, he said.

Dr Worrall "most certainly doubted" that Mr De Klerk had told Mrs Thatcher about the bureaus.

"She would be horrified. This is absolutely not reform," Dr Worrall said.—SAPA

#### \* Country's Export-Import Situation Viewed

##### \* Imports Should Trail Exports

34000757 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
4 Jul 89 p 15

[Text] Growth in exports and a decline in imports are crucial to nurse the current account of the balance of payments back to health, to accommodate foreign debt obligations and to stimulate a higher rate of GDP growth.

Last year, SA's imports grew by 38 percent, while exports grew by 13 percent, says the Board of Trade and Industry (BTI) in its 1988 annual report.

The latest figures show that the slump in the gold price slashed SA's trade surplus to only R456m in May.

This was 44 percent down from April's R817m and well below the average of about R1.1bn a month SA needs in order to achieve as a comfortable surplus on the current account.

##### New High

Total exports were R4.4bn in May, down from April's R4.5bn. The non-gold component, however, increased 9.96 percent on the previous month. Metals and minerals were the star performers.

Imports, more expensive because of the weak rand, reached a new high of R3.9bn with vehicles, aircraft and transport equipment driving up the bill.

According to Standard Bank's latest economic review, the outlook for the gold price over the remainder of this year is not favourable, with a sustained rise in the dollar price unlikely.

"This emphasises the importance of the performance of SA's non-gold exports and the extent to which this element of exports can compensate for a probable decline in gold earnings for the year," says the review.

Economists anticipate record agricultural exports and a healthy international demand for base metals, steel, coal, diamonds and other non-gold minerals to compensate for gold's poor performance during this year.

They expect the rand's weakness to improve the competitiveness of SA's products abroad.

### **Surcharges**

However, the BTI says SA's propensity to import is strong and import levels tend to correlate with the rate of interest growth in the economy.

In order to reduce SA's propensity to import, a differential set of surcharges was introduced last August. As most imports have a fairly long lead time from the placing of orders to the delivery of the product at a SA port, the surcharge had not had much of an effect by the end of 1988.

But there were signs that the rate was slowing and that this trend would become more apparent in 1989, says the BTI.

On the export side, the BTI says there is a growing awareness in the manufacturing sector that exports are a most viable source of business.

In 1988, however, the longstanding characteristic of SA manufacturers to reduce exports with an upturn in the local economy came to the fore once again.

This had the largest single effect on the level of exports, but there were still welcome signs of a widened range in the number of products exported.

The fact that exports of manufactured goods were maintained at a reasonably high level, despite increased demand on the local market, shows that exporters are becoming more aware of the need to keep export markets supplied, says BTI.

### **Awareness**

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) deputy director-general (trade) Gerrit Breyt says there are many export opportunities for SA.

However, for the private sector to use these opportunities and benefit from them, a higher degree of export awareness must be developed.

He says: "One cannot build the image as a reliable supplier with a short-term approach to exports."

While SA is perceived as a reliable supplier of primary products, it is not always seen in the same light when it comes to manufactured goods, he says.

Companies need to take a long-term view of exports and commit a percentage of their production capacity to service the programme.

### **\* Fewer Trade Fairs**

34000757 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
4 Jul 89 p 15

[Text] SA exporters are attending far fewer foreign trade fairs. As a result, many exhibition specialists have reduced their activities.

The trend is due to increased anti-SA sentiment, rising costs of exhibiting and reduced incentives, says Gladwell International Consultants managing member Ronald Gladwell.

Safto GM Ann Moore says some private fair consultants have closed down because of reduced demand for their services.

Safto initially went into trade fairs on a large scale, but has consolidated and intends taking companies to carefully selected and targeted fairs.

### **Embarrassed**

Some companies are concentrating on fairs where they know they will be welcome, such as in the Far East.

Gladwell says foreign fair organisers are embarrassed about SA representation. Some exporters try to hide the SA origin of their goods, but this is "dangerous," costly and requires much effort.

Export incentives for trade fairs have been reduced, unless a company goes on a government sponsored fair and exhibits at a SA national pavilion.

But this is not practical if an exporter wants to play down SA links.

However, a spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry says it is a question of available space and budgetary constraints.

The department has no difficulty in filling available space and could not accommodate all the prospective exhibitors at certain fairs.

### **\* Urged To Enter Euromarket**

34000757 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
4 Jul 89 p 15

[Text] The integration of the European market in 1992, traditionally SA's biggest and least complicated market in political terms, will have a significant impact on SA's trade relations with the community.

If they have not really done so, SA companies should start gaining entry into this market now.

1992 is marked for the creation of a fully-integrated internal market, sans frontieres, of 320-million consumers. The process began in 1968 with the establishment of a customs union, perhaps the easiest part of European economic integration.

What remains now to fragment the European market are many, often stupefyingly complex, non-tariff barriers—many of which are administered at the frontier, thus resulting in the persistence of border controls.

As Japanese exporters of electronic equipment to France found a few years ago, when all such goods had to be routed through a poorly-manned customs post at Calais, such barriers amount to something approaching a destination embargo.

The European Commission intends to dismantle such barriers by 1992. But Safto's Garry Mitchell cautions that too much importance has been attached to the year 1992. Things will change before and after that year.

He believes an integrated European market will have great benefits for SA, but SA companies should be looking at gaining entry into the market now.

#### **Exhaustive**

According to a progress report from the EC, the industrial countries of the world have already started investigating the prospects of a "Europe market," with uniform product standards and tariff structures.

The SA Department of Trade and Industry is engaged in exhaustive research to establish how 1992 will affect SA, largely because a great deal of uncertainty exists as to what laws and standards will be applied across the market.

At present member countries have widely divergent laws governing aspects such as customs control, tax, labour, transport, technical and health standards. It is unlikely that these issues will be resolved in 1992.

With respect to the harmonisation of technical and health standards, it is possible that only the highest in the EC will apply, which could mean considerable expense for those exporting to countries which had accepted lower standards.

However, for SA exporters the standardisation should reduce manufacturing, marketing and distribution costs.

#### **\* Far East Open**

34000757 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
4 Jul 89 p 15

[Text] Some countries in the South East Asian region have been softening their attitude to trade with SA over the last year and the region offers many opportunities to SA exporters.

Safto's Asia and Australia manager Guy Sievwright says many Far Eastern countries are being forced to look for new markets and suppliers.

Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are becoming more receptive to imports as they have massive surpluses on their balance of trade, says Sievwright.

South Korea and Taiwan are relaxing their barriers to imports, particularly in their duty structure.

Countries in the Far East are long-term planners, often planning 10 years ahead. And there are many uncertainties facing them in relation to their international trade.

#### **Weak**

It is not known what effect an integrated European market in 1992 will have on the region.

Political problems in China have created uncertainty which could result in opportunities for SA exporters, especially with a weak exchange rate.

China's trading partners are unsure whether it will be able to fulfill its export commitments.

Many Far East companies committed to supply contracts are showing interest in sourcing certain of these goods from SA.

China's current political and social stress could also influence an increase in investment in SA from Hong Kong, as they have undermined Hong Kong's confidence, already shaky in view of the 1997 handover.

To succeed in the Far East, SA companies must be seen as committed exporters and reliable suppliers.

SA companies need to develop the long view in their dealings with the Far East.

#### **\* Turkey Good for Trade**

34000757 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
4 Jul 89 p 15

[Text] Last month's announcement that SA would extend its preferential tariff arrangement with Turkey produced mixed reactions. Turkey, however, is a potentially good trading partner for SA.

Safto international division manager Garry Mitchell says this market needs to be examined in more detail.

Turkey is one of SA's traditional trading partners and its relationship with SA is reasonably sound, despite the absence of diplomatic relations.

Mitchell says there is a broad range of products SA can sell to Turkey, including chemicals, semi-manufactured and manufactured products.

And Turkey could be used as a transshipment point into other markets. It is well situated and links Asia and Europe.

SA prices are very competitive against Turkey's traditional European suppliers. Turkey's market size also suits SA's production capacity.

Mitchell notes there are major cultural differences between the two countries, but the Turks are the world's oldest traders and are most adept at doing deals.

The controversial preferential tariff arrangement was introduced in October last year to balance the flow of trade between SA and Turkey.

Mitchell estimates SA runs a favourable trade balance of nearly R400m.

He says the Turkish authorities have placed limits on Japanese imports and have threatened to do the same with SA.

The agreement was reached to prevent such actions and to move the trade imbalance towards a more equitable level.

The arrangement allows importers to obtain a permit to bring in Turkish goods at a ceiling duty of 3 percent and a rebate of the full surcharge.

Some local manufacturers say the arrangement will limit local production and force them to produce fewer units at higher costs.

One argument is that Turkish goods tend to be more expensive than goods from other countries.

The rebate, however, makes it profitable for some SA importers to sell Turkish goods, resulting in these relatively expensive goods costing SA more foreign exchange than goods from elsewhere.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) says the arrangement was drawn up with much care.

DTI has received no concrete evidence to show that any SA industries will be materially disadvantaged or disrupted by it.

Turkish goods are limited to a quota of total imports.

Imports which exceeded the quota will not qualify for the concession.

#### \* Foreign Banks

34000757 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
4 Jul 89 p 15

[Text] Foreign banks are increasingly reluctant to confirm letters of credit (LCs) for exports to SA—that is, to guarantee payment of an LC established by a South African bank on behalf of a South African-based importer.

Standard Bank International Service Centre manager Hugh McTaggart says many US banks will not consider confirming SA LCs.

This attitude stems from several factors, including the anti-apartheid sentiment of large depositors such as local authorities, universities and church groups, the introduction of legislation to prevent dealings with SA by some US states, the threat of sterner sanctions being imposed by the US government and the negligible volume of SA trade compared with other countries.

To enable South Africans to get confirmed LCs, SA banks will go to non-US banks to intercede on their behalf, says McTaggart.

Because of the moratorium, SA's debt rating has fallen from 'AAA' to 'C', which implies higher risk and is the equivalent to a Third-World rating.

A survey done by International Trade Finance in August 1988, rated SA as a "good to fair" payer on trade, and recommended unconfirmed LCs as the standard method of payment.

McTaggart says banks in Europe and the UK are experiencing increased pressure from anti-SA groups. Dealings, however, with these banks are still fairly free.

In the past, French banks have been reluctant to confirm SA LCs, but this position is improving. Far Eastern banks are hesitant to offer confirmation and credit lines, but are not averse to dealing with SA.

In general, banks in Hong Kong, with the exception of US-affiliated institutions, will add their confirmation to SA paper. Very little difficulty exists with Taiwanese banks, but the Taiwanese authorities are investigating their SA risk exposure.

The majority of Japanese banks, however, are extremely reluctant to confirm any SA LCs, but will still consider confirmation where the beneficiary has a strong affiliation to the bank.

Most foreign banks are hesitant to confirm long-term LCs involving payment periods of over 12 months because of the uncertainty surrounding the moratorium, SA's credit rating and the political situation, says McTaggart.

A Midland Bank survey in 1985 found that 50 percent of LCs from the UK had discrepancies, 70 percent from SA, 75 percent from the USA and 85 percent from Hong Kong. SA's position has, however, worsened.

The major players, including SA's major banks, are concerned about the problem and are trying to improve the situation.

To reduce the problem, Standard Bank has introduced its "door-to-door" concept and a host of free services to educate importers and exporters, including courses, booklets, consultancy services and access to its data-base.



### \* Movements Toward Hi-Tech Trading

34000757 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
4 Jul 89 p 16

[Text] Buried beneath piles of paper, the international trading community is moving to hi-tech push-button trading systems.

Great strides are being made by organisations like Sitprosa and the banking sector to develop systems that will facilitate fast and efficient trade.

Sitprosa is involved in streamlining documentation, adapting it to international standards and simplification.

Trade is moving towards Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), the electronic exchange of data formatted to international standards.

SA lacks broadly accepted standards for communication across international borders. The UN Edifact standard, which is gaining international acceptance, offers SA many benefits.

EDI is still in the pre-implementation stage in SA. It will reduce costs, increase productivity and enhance SA's competitive edge on world markets.

Sitprosa is promoting UN Edifact and offers full technical back-up and support at national level.

### Forefront

Allied international banking division GM Nico Germishuys says a new software package will put Allied in the forefront as international trade moves to standardisation and screen-based electronics.

The software system, unique to SA, is built around a specialist whose electronic workstation allows him to spend more time with his own portfolio of clients.

In the international banking sphere, most developments have been in the treasury, dealings areas and on the communications side, says Germishuys.

### \* South America Receptive

34000757 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
4 Jul 89 p 16

[Text] SA exports to South American countries have grown substantially over the past few years, particularly mining equipment and supplies.

Safto says there is resistance among SA companies to export to South America, though SA goods are highly regarded in many countries, especially Chile.

Safto Latin America manager Garry Mitchell says Chile, SA's main South American market, is particularly receptive. Exports from SA increased 17.4 percent between 1986 and 1987.

Copper mining is Chile's main revenue generator, which makes it a logical customer for SA mining equipment and supplies.

Mitchell says SA suppliers have been gaining the upper hand in this market because rival suppliers in North America and Europe cannot match the favourably low external value of the rand. Another advantage is the flat 15 percent import duty into Chile. VAT is levied at 16 percent on all goods.

Other promising South American markets for SA goods include Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia. The main mining countries are Bolivia, Brazil, Peru and Chile.

South Africans are reluctant to trade in Latin America, recalling tales of payment delays and contract breaches. Safto says a structured approach can reduce such risks.

Mitchell says some South American countries suffer a shortage of foreign exchange and have introduced protectionism. Chile's import control is more lenient. Manufactured goods are hard to export to Brazil, Argentina and Colombia, but raw materials are easier.

Mitchell says South Americans prefer to strike up personal contacts with business partners.

### \* Countertrade Opening Markets

34000757 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
4 Jul 89 p 16

[Text] Countertrade, which already constitutes about 25 percent of world trade, is becoming important in SA in opening up new markets and generating exports.

Countertrade & Barter MD Eugene St Clair says SA's public and private sectors can use their huge purchasing power to generate exports through countertrade.

Even the domestic buying power of SA companies can be used to encourage overseas suppliers to buy SA goods and services or invest in SA projects.

Countertrade enables exports to be extended into non-traditional soft currency markets, can reduce the costs and broaden the base of imports.

This reciprocal trading method is seen as an important way to counter sanctions, ease the balance of payments problem and cope with the falling value of the rand.

St Clair says countertrade is booming in SA and has generated more exports than he ever expected.

SA businessmen are a lot more willing to consider countertrade as a mechanism to generate new export business.

But St Clair warns: "Countertrade deals are complicated and require much skill. It leads companies into areas they are not familiar with."

However, some companies have exchanged their products for goods.

**\* Assistance Program**

34000757 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
4 Jul 89 p 16

[Text] The new export assistance programme recently announced by government has been generally well accepted.

It consists of three schemes: a general scheme, structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) for certain targeted industries, and a general marketing scheme.

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) deputy director-general (trade) Gerrit Breyt says the new scheme was introduced to encourage the export of manufactured products that contain a high degree of added value.

The overall objective was to make assistance performance based. The old schemes—to be terminated as from end of March 1990—were to a large extent expenditure based, says Breyt.

Safto CE Wim Holtes says the schemes will use available funds more cost effectively and link export development to industrial development and restructuring.

The general scheme, which applies to exporters not catered for by SAPs, consists of a formula which takes into account export earnings, the degree of added value and local content, and the exchange rate.

**Simple**

Safto GM Ann Moore says this formula is designed to give exporters assistance against movement in the exchange rate when they need it.

Moore adds the new scheme should generally be more straightforward and simpler than the old scheme.

The SAPs are tailored to meet the specific needs of target industry sectors. The incentives will be one part of an overall package for each industry.

The Board of Trade and Industry (BTI) is preparing the export incentive elements of the SAPs, but the finalisation of the total SAPs will take some time.

Holtes expects at least 30 industries to get SAPs, but its number could rise to 100.

SAPs will be formula-based, but will also take into account the percentage of production exported by the claimant.

A scheme for the motor industry has already been implemented, says Breyt.

Holtes says the new approach is holistic. The SAPs do not end with the introduction of new incentives, but look at a broad range of factors that affect manufacturers. There is no point in subsidising exports if other things are not right, he says.

The new schemes are, however, creating uncertainty in the export community. The weights for the general scheme's formula have not yet been made known and the SAPs are still being designed.

**Interface**

Holtes says companies need certainty for forward planning and many are involved in long-term contracts. The new scheme needs to be introduced gradually with an "interface" period for problems.

Some companies subject to the new general scheme are also expected to receive lower benefits than from the old scheme, says Holtes.

On the marketing side, the present cash-grant assistance scheme will be extended to tax-paying companies.

The tax benefits, which have been reduced to 20 percent of export turnover, will be phased out in 1992.

**\* Textile Trade Unreliable**

34000757 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
4 Jul 89 p 16

[Text] The chronic unreliability of SA's textile manufacturers and its suppliers was the main reason for SA's failure to export clothing successfully, Lesotho Clothing Industries (LCI) MD Tim Holden said last week.

"The key to making inroads in the cut-throat international export market is to imitate the Japanese by earning a reputation for reliability," he said.

For many years South Africa has broached dangerously close to developing a reputation for grabbing export opportunities when local demand has shown signs of a negative trend.

When local demand shows signs of recovering or hits an upswing, it is said that many organisations bale out of export plans and revert to their local market.

LCI, which makes surf and leisure-wear garments under the "Instinct" label, exported 85 percent of its turnover last year to the value of R16m.

The remaining 15 percent was sold to the SA market.

"Our North American markets form our core export business," Holden said.

He added that the company is going for fully fledged international status.

"We have also made multi-million-rand entries into Japan, the UK, France, Holland, Germany and Austria."

The company was launched in 1982 with a loan from the Lesotho National Development Corporation.

At that time it then employed 30 people. LCI now employs 500 people and is one of Lesotho's largest employers and the largest exporter.

"We'd like to get as big as stability permits," Holden admitted.

"But we're dealing with a volatile currency situation—which means we have to try and achieve the right balance between dollars, sterling and deutschmarks.

#### \* Exporters Need Help

34000757 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
4 Jul 89 p 16

[Text] Much assistance is available to potential exporters—but once they have entered the market for the right reasons, they need to master the intricacies of foreign trade and build up a long-term commitment to remain there.

R G Gladwell International Consultants managing member Ron Gladwell says many companies enter the export market for the wrong reasons.

A familiar line is "I want to export because the rand is weak."

#### Improves

Such opportunism, often occasioned by unexpected inventory build-ups due to falling demand, has branded many SA manufacturers with the reputation of being unreliable suppliers.

When the exchange rate improves they are the first to stop exporting, says Gladwell.

Research must first be done from the homebase to determine the markets with the best prospects.

Much information is available from various sources to form the base of a marketing strategy.

The Department of Trade and Industry representatives in 30 countries can be of much benefit to SA exporters.

DTI also offers a trade inquiry system that finds markets for SA products and sources local products for foreign importers.

Safto's comprehensive range of services assist companies at each stage of the export process, including marketing, administration and settlement. These services are not limited to its members.

The international divisions of SA banks provide valuable assistance.

Bilateral trade organisations, chambers of commerce and industries, freight forwarders and specialist-service companies can also be of assistance.

#### \* Substitution Risk to Imports

34000757 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
4 Jul 89 p 16

[Text] Import substitution can offer SA many advantages and lead to increased exports.

But if it is seen as an end in itself, it may have limited long-term benefits and even negative effects, says Plessey SA MD John Temple.

SA has been placing much value on import substitution because of the balance of payments crisis.

Import substitution however, offers the risks of non-competitiveness, inefficiency, retaliation from other countries, higher local prices and a decline in exports.

Temple says throughout the world import substitution has been encouraged, supposedly to conserve foreign exchange, enhance employment opportunities, utilise raw materials and hopefully stimulate economic growth.

But he warns that increased economic growth always leads to higher imports. Governments, the major stimulators of import substitution, generally revert to statutory methods to influence consumers.

Their methods include import tariffs, surcharges, license rules, local-content rebates and rules, and political and consumer pressure.

Temple says import substitution can simply lead to higher prices, adding to inflation and the ultimate downfall of the economy. The way around this is to ensure there is a high degree of local competition if imports are substituted.

Protection leads to local products costing more than the imported ones. It also tends to protect inefficiency.

SA's labour costs are already too high by world standards per unit of output and protective measures will make SA totally uncompetitive.

International trade expects bilateralism and a spotlight on import substitution can create reactions from other countries.

Any import substitution strategy needs to operate within known and predictable parameters. Temple says it is difficult to base an import substitution strategy on the protective measures offered in SA because they change so often. Tampering with the exchange rate has the same effect.

What is needed is a long-term economic strategy in which government gives a clear direction and then leaves the free enterprise system alone to work.

Temple says import substitution can offer some real advantages if it is achieved through acceptable means.

These include competition, sound marketing principles, the production of better products and selective statutory support.

While SA must avoid protecting inefficient industries, government should still give incentives to encourage import substitution and exports.

Differing schemes need to be applied in different industries, says Temple.

If import substitution then becomes a forerunner to exports, it will be means to an excellent end, says Temple.

#### \* Appoint Black Agent

34000757 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English  
4 Jul 89 p 16

[Text] SA manufacturers wanting to enter markets in Africa should appoint a black agent to handle their products, says WR Consultants MD Willie Ramoshaba.

Ramoshaba, who recently took a trade delegation of black businessmen to Malawi, says many traders from African countries will justify doing business with SA if it's conducted through a black South African.

The objective of the trip was to expose black South Africans to the value of foreign trade and to doing business in a typical African environment.

He thus chose an African country because parties would relate better to each other as they came from similar business backgrounds and had common problems.

Ramoshaba says Africa is the market for black SA businessmen. Other markets, such as the Far East, are too well developed to be of benefit to the small trader.

He says more information about Africa is available today and markets are opening up. Africa is no longer the mysterious place it used to be.

The political mood on the continent is more relaxed and economic conditions and stability are improving. Ramoshaba says potential black exporters and importers do not have a broad understanding of trade and the procedures involved. They also suffer from a lack of capital, expertise and administrative backup.

The trip enabled delegates to meet people who will assist them in future. They were introduced to import and export agents, government officials and trade organisations. He hopes a transfer of skills to black agents from SA manufacturers will take place.

The involvement of blacks in foreign trade was negligible before the trip. Trade has been identified as the suitable route open to many successful black business people whose traditional businesses, mainly retailing, have limited growth potential.

Because their markets are not increasing and competition is escalating, they want to diversify their operations.

Trade is seen as being closely related to fields they are already involved in. Other avenues, such as manufacturing, will be difficult to establish and will take more time to develop. Ramoshaba says those who went on the trip will take the lead, and others will follow.

He intends to take a delegation every year to an African country, but future plans depend on the value of the deals completed from the last trip. Five delegates out of 94 have already concluded transactions and a few more deals are expected.

#### \* Steyn: Space Research Needs To Continue

34010042b Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans  
31 May 89 p 10

[Article: "RSA Retains Its Program in Space. RSA Will Remain at the Forefront—Danie Steyn"]

[Text] Cape Town—It is impossible for South Africa to justify an extensive space program solely on economic grounds but it is vitally necessary for it to invest in space-related activities, said Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology Danie Steyn yesterday.

At a news conference on a space program for South Africa, he said that if South Africa wishes to retain its technological position in space research, it cannot cut itself off from the rapidly evolving space industry.

South Africa does not aim to put people into space, its goal is further development in the areas of communications, data transmission, navigation, weather prediction, etc.

Steyn said that CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] has studied the feasibility of an extensive, coordinated space program.

The government has accepted the study's main recommendation, that it must invest in space-related activities, although it is impossible to justify such a program solely on economic grounds.

The government also accepted the recommendation that it should set up a permanent advisory group to provide it with ongoing advice to optimize its involvement in space technology.

The advisory group will consist of representatives from the Industrial Development Corporation, CSIR, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, the Weather Bureau, the Department of Trade and Industry, SABC [South Africa Broadcasting Corporation], and the academic space research community.

Although the private sector is not represented in the group, it can get involved in specific studies.

CSIR—which used international and local consultants in its study and approached various international space agencies for information—found that South African industry is capable of supporting a fairly advanced space program of its own.



The extent and timetable of that space program will be determined by the funds and expertise available. Last year South Africa spent 0.025 percent of its gross domestic product for space activities. In contrast, other countries with space programs spend between 0.04 and 0.1 percent of their gross domestic product, with a figure for the United States and the USSR of 0.5 percent.

Dr J. Clark of CSIR said there is excess satellite launching capability worldwide. It is still too expensive to develop a launching system.

Because of this country's involvement in space research, South Africa possesses a team of space researchers who are respected worldwide. The advisory group will see to it that South Africa remains at the forefront of space technology.

South Africa mainly uses the satellite facilities of Intelsat, an international organization in which South Africa owns stock.

## Mauritius

### \* India Firm To Supply Communications Equipment

34190317a Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
19 Jul 89 p 4

[Article by Habib Mosaheb]

[Text] The Indian company Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) based in Bangalore will supply communications equipment worth 20 million rupees to Mauritius.

An agreement on the transaction was signed Friday by the president of the Tender Board, Mr Manna, and a BEL representative, Dr V. K. Koshy.

The BEL company primarily manufactures radio equipment for security forces, telecommunications equipment used in broadcasting television programs, meteorological equipment, radar systems, and electronic products.

The Indian company employs some 20,000 persons, including 4,500 engineers and technicians, in 9 factories. In addition, BEL has a research division employing no less than 1,500 engineers and technicians.

It should be pointed out that most BEL products are produced from the company's own models (designs) and technology.

Founded in 1954, BEL has a sales volume of about 5 billion rupees and is already exporting its products to Europe and the Middle East.

Under the recently signed contract, BEL will furnish equipment to MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation], the College des Ondes, and the meteorological department.

### \* Indian Cooperation, Sectors Discussed

34190317b Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
10 Jul 89 p 5

[Text] Thanks to its efficiency in the sugar industry, Mauritius will soon become a hub for the re-export of machinery used in the industry, declared Mr V. Lakshmana Dutt, president and managing director of KCP Ltd., a manufacturer of sugar industry machinery headquartered in Madras, India.

Mr V. Guruswamy, vice president of KCP, and Mr R. Viswanathan, first secretary of the Indian High Commission in Mauritius, were also present at a press conference held yesterday on the subject.

Mr Dutt spoke of a 5-million-rupee contract that his factory has received to manufacture a grinding machine for the sugar plantation in Bel-Ombre. The equipment is assembled by the Forges Tardieu Company, said Mr Dutt.

For his part, Mr Guruswamy raised the possibility of finding a Mauritian partner for KCP Ltd. to broaden cooperation in the interests of the two countries.

Mr Viswanathan announced that India exported 640 rupees worth of goods in 1988. He also declared that communications equipment for the Special Mobile Force will be made in India for the sum of 20 million rupees. He remarked that India is also helping Mauritius in the area of computer technology.

It should be noted that KCP began operations in 1940. The manufacturer has already supplied equipment and cement works to the sugar industry in India and abroad.

### \* Cooperatives Minister To Visit USSR

34190649b Port Louis THE SUN in French 8 Jul 89 p 3

[Article: "Mauritian-Soviet Relations: Cooperatives Minister To Visit USSR"]

[Text] As part of the diplomatic exchanges between Mauritius and the USSR, a delegation headed by the minister of cooperatives, Mr Vishwanath Sajadah, will soon go to the USSR. This was announced at a press conference yesterday by the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Mauritius, Mr Eugueni Petrusevitch.

The invitation came from the Centrosouz Cooperative Union, and Mr Petrusevitch expressed his wishes that both countries should derive maximum benefit from this exchange. Other similar visits are planned, but not yet finalized. Also planned is the signature of a two-year draft cultural agreement between the two countries.

The charge d'affaires also announced that a one-week Soviet film festival would be held in November-December.

Mr Suresh Ratacharan, general secretary of the Mauritius-USSR Association spoke about the policy of the Association, which is not exclusive.

Actually, anybody can become a member of the Association. To this end, the Association has just launched its second magazine.

Also present at the conference were Mr Sergei Korneev, embassy attache, and Mr Pierre Illytchev, administrative officer.

## Mozambique

### Maputo Cardinal Leaves for Nairobi Peace Talks

MB2808183089 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1730 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Maputo archbishop, Cardinal Alexandre Maria dos Santos, left Nairobi, Kenya, this afternoon for contacts with armed bandit ringleaders. He is accompanied by Presbyterian Pastor Osias Mucache.

The last reported meeting between a Mozambican delegation of churchmen and the armed bandit ringleaders was held in Nairobi on 7 August. On the occasion, the clergymen presented the 12 principles defended by the Mozambican authorities as a platform for dialogue leading to peace.

Cardinal Alexandre Maria dos Santos subsequently disclosed in Quelimane that he had asked the armed bandit ringleaders to cease violence.

#### \* Scandinavia To Modernize Cement Plant

36500104 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish  
7 Jul 89 p 12

[Text] The Norwegian-Swedish firm Scancem International is going to modernize Mozambique's largest cement plant at a cost of 25 million kronor. Scancem is owned in equal shares by Euroc and the Norwegian firm Akerkoncernen. The project will be financed mainly by Norad, which is the Norwegian aid agency. But the Swedish aid agency, SIDA, is also going to contribute funds for purchasing equipment and spare parts.

### Namibia

#### DTA Official Favors Botswana-Like Nation

MB2608173389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1656 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 27, SAPA [dateline as received]—An independent Namibia should model itself on Botswana, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's [DTA] senior vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, told an election rally in Katutura outside Windhoek today.

"Independence is one thing and freedom is another," Mr Muyongo told a crowd of several thousand supporters at the meeting.

"The world is made up of independent countries and some have more freedom than others," he added.

Namibia's neighbour, South Africa, was independent but her people were not free, he said. South Africa was ruled by whites while the black majority "suffered under the yoke of apartheid."

"After we have won the election we will make sure South Africa leaves our fatherland for good and takes its apartheid system with it."

The people of Angola and Zambia to the north, both independent countries, also were not free. They crossed the border into Namibia to get food and clothing and when there was no money they stole these goods.

Namibia did not need a freedom that turned her citizens into beggars and thieves in order to survive.

"We want an independence where we can develop into a unified and proud nation like Botswana," Mr Muyongo said.

There were only two choices to be made in the forthcoming election in November and they were between the DTA and SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization].

The DTA did not believe in violence and all would be able to live in peace and harmony without fear. Individual freedom would be guaranteed in a bill of fundamental rights.

There was, however, every reason to worry about SWAPO's attitude to human rights, Mr Muyongo, a former SWAPO senior office bearer said.

"Do you think you can trust them?"

"Look at how their sons and daughters were treated in the hell camps in southern Angola," he said, referring to the former SWAPO-held detainees who said they were tortured in prisons in Angola after being accused of spying for South Africa.

The DTA could offer true freedom but first there must be peace, he said.

The party guaranteed freedom of movement, religion, freedom to live and work where one chose, as well as freedom of speech and of the press.

SWAPO wanted a one-party state, Mr Muyongo said, and the party's manifesto did not guarantee a multi-party system or free press.

"They want to control your lives like they did in Angola."

He claimed SWAPO was still holding refugees from that country in camps in Namibia being run by the Council of Churches in Namibia.

That was not true freedom, which was why more and more refugees and former fighters of PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] (SWAPO's armed wing) were joining the DTA.

"Socialism," Mr Muyongo said, "has destroyed Africa."

He urged the crowd to support the DTA which advocated a mixed economy, which would attract foreign development and aid and "not chase money out of the country."

"People must also share in the profits of the companies," he said.

The DTA would ensure people had good houses, decent salaries, sufficient money to buy food and clothes and good schools for their children.

### DTA Rally Spurs Postponement of SWAPO Gathering

MB2608125189 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1200 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Text] Namibia's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] party has drawn a crowd of about 10,000 people to a major rally in Windhoek's Katutura township. The strength of the turnout has apparently dissuaded SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] from holding a simultaneous rally to mark the first guerrilla skirmish 23 years ago. Kevin Jacobs reports:

[Jacobs] About 10,000 people sporting the colors of Namibia's DTA party marched through Windhoek's Katutura township today at the start of one of the party's biggest rallies since April. The DTA, usually regarded as the number two party after SWAPO, proved it does have crowd-pulling power, even in a township believed to be strongly pro-SWAPO.

The DTA upstaged their opponent, because 26 August is seen as a SWAPO day, commemorating the first skirmish 23 years ago between guerrillas and police. SWAPO officials called off their own rally scheduled to be held less than 1 km from the DTA meeting, and said they will hold a rally tomorrow instead.

SWAPO organizers, recalling events before Zimbabwe's independence, accused the DTA of luring crowds with free food and an outdoor rock concert.

### 'Spy-Obsession' Rife in SWAPO Ranks

MB2508115589 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 25-31 Aug 89 pp 1, 2

[By Cassandra Moodley and THE WEEKLY MAIL reporters]

[Text] An atmosphere of "absurd paranoia and spy-obsession" ran so rampant within the South-West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO] that even president Sam Nujoma's wife was once detained as a "South African spy".

This revelation by a group of SWAPO dissidents, while publicly denied by SWAPO headquarters, has been privately confirmed by a top-level SWAPO official.

Persistent, detailed claims of torture and atrocities made by 237 former detainees who have returned to Namibia have led even longstanding allies of the organisation to rebuke SWAPO and demand a full inquiry into the treatment of "suspected spies" arrested between 1980 and 1989 and held at the Minya, Ethiopia and Kakuiya camps near Lubango in south-western Angola.

The majority of the detainees now speaking out in Windhoek are former members of SWAPO, many of whom held posts at politburo level. Most still subscribe to the aims of the organisation.

They claim that members of SWAPO's internal security units conducted a "McCarthy"-like spate of arrests

against members of the movement, particularly in the mid-1980s, in which hundreds of cadres were imprisoned and called upon in turn to name further suspects.

The detainees blame the security apparatus, headed by Solomon Hauuala (known by the nom de guerre "Jesus") for perpetrating a wave of terror. It was sparked, they say, by jealousy and anti-intellectualism among the poorly educated security personnel—it is alleged that a large proportion of the detainees were SWAPO students studying at universities abroad—as well as tribal rivalries, with the majority of the detainees not coming from Ovamboland.

The story of the detention of Kowambo Nujoma—her maiden name was Katjimuina—emerged among the welter of allegations made by the returned detainees.

According to former SWAPO member Emma Kambangula, after she was taken to the Minya detention base near Lubango in 1986, one Hilma Mushimba arrived. Mushimba's brother Aaron Mushimba, a former politburo member, and her sister Kowambo, the SWAPO president's wife, were also held at Minya on suspicion of "spying", as Kambangula soon learned.

Hilma Mushimba said she had been forced, after interrogation, to say her sister was a South African agent. And at one point during her three years in detention, Emma Kambangula heard SWAPO security guards discussing the detention of the president's wife: they appeared confused, saying "Sam Nujoma's wife has been arrested for being a South African spy—who is going to be next?"

It is not clear how long Kowambo Nujoma was detained for, as she was reportedly held separately. She is now believed to have been reconciled with the movement. She is apparently in East Germany, and according to a SWAPO official in Windhoek, will return to Namibia with her husband.

Other sources in Windhoek say they believe she was probably detained because she voiced complaints about the arrest of family members and friends.

Kambangula said she saw Aaron Mushimba emerging from the "torture chambers" at Minya, while she was serving a "sentence" involving hard labour.

A SWAPO official in Windhoek last week denied these claims, saying Aaron Mushimba was back in the Namibian capital and was an "active SWAPO member". SWAPO maintains that Kambangula's allegations about the arrest of Nujoma's wife are a result of her still being a South African spy, and "continuing to do her work (for Pretoria).

Whatever the truth of the particular case of Kowambo and Aaron Mushimba, it is clear that most of the returnees have not resolved their differences with SWAPO, and they insist that several hundred detainees have yet to be accounted for.



They have formed a "political Consultative Committee" to campaign for the safe return of the detainees they allege are still being held.

Some of the stories have told of shocking brutality—including prisoners being held in underground pits, beaten with sticks, subjected to electrical shocks and burning—and groups ranging from the UN Transition Assistance Group, the Red Cross, Amnesty International and even political allies of SWAPO such as the West German Green Party are pressing for SWAPO to clarify its stance "once and for all".

Detainees' representative Riundja Ali Kaakunga, a former deputy administrative secretary on SWAPO's central committee, has denied that he or his fellow-internees were South African agents, and accuses the SWAPO president of handing over the investigations into allegations of spying to "dishonest, highly incompetent and trigger-happy members of the security wing of the organisation".

Although it is accepted that South African agents may, over the years, have infiltrated SWAPO, Kaakunga says an atmosphere of "absurd paranoia and spy-obsession" was allowed to develop.

Responding to the criticism, SWAPO's head of foreign liaison in the movement's election directorate, Theo Ben-Gurirab, said it had been discovered since the return of the detainees that "some were tortured and that some of the officers charged with gathering information (from detainees accused of being South African spies)...had taken the law...into their own hands and have carried out brutalities against these persons which we very much regret".

Ben-Gurirab said the persons responsible would be held to account if they "were found within the existing structures of SWAPO", but both he and information and publicity secretary Hidipo Hamutenya denied claims that many more detainees were still being held. SWAPO challenged the International Committee of the Red Cross, Amnesty International, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other concerned parties to travel to Angola and Zambia to identify the camps where further detainees were supposedly imprisoned.

In an open letter to SWAPO this week, the Green Party—which describes itself as a supporter of the liberation movement "for many years", and hopes to continue to support a free and democratic Namibia after independence—said it had learned of "terrible conditions in your (SWAPO) camps, torture and the arbitrary use of force, as well as of killings.

"We ourselves have talked to a number of former prisoners," the party wrote. "In describing the situation, some of them may have exaggerated, but there is hardly any doubt in our minds that the reports are essentially true." The party said that while the "human rights violations in SWAPO camps" may not have been as

extreme as those "for which the South African regime is responsible", this "does not...justify what has happened."

### SWAPO Security Reportedly To Kill Dissidents

MB2808120489 Windhoek *TIMES OF NAMIBIA*  
in English 23 Aug 89 p 1

[By Edward Ndopu]

[Text] According to information leaked to the *TIMES* yesterday the newly established SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] security organisation in Windhoek called "Action and Reaction" has received orders "to eliminate leading ex-SWAPO detainees" before the arrival in Namibia of SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma.

A telephone caller who refused to disclose his name "for security reason" told the *TIMES* newspaper that the decision to eliminate SWAPO dissidents had been reached at a meeting of the "Action and Reaction" security organisation held at the SWAPO Election Directorate in Windhoek early last week.

Photographs of Eric Biva, Ben Booy's, Joseph Khaibeb, Andreas Bason and Petrus Schmidt were allegedly presented at the meeting and shown to "Action and Reaction" officers who were then ordered to "locate the houses of these people in Windhoek and kill them".

The telephone caller said that he had been present at the "Action and Reaction" meeting in the SWAPO Election Directorate early last week which discussed the assignments to eliminate the SWAPO dissidents.

He added that on Saturday last week he had been a member of a group "Action and Reaction" officers who went to see Joseph Khaibeb at a house in Katutura "on the pretext that we wanted to say hello".

"We had known each other with Joseph in Angola when we had both been officers in PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia]. Anyway, on that day (Saturday) we didn't carry out our assigned task. We said goodbye to him and left."

Several SWAPO dissidents in Windhoek have aired their complaints against people they claim are "members of SWAPO's so-called Revolutionary Security Organisation (RSO) in Angola". "These people, especially in Katutura, are stalking in the night around our residents obviously with the aim of carrying out reconnaissance work so as to do away with us."

And sources close to SWAPO say that a SWAPO-owned front organisation recently purchased arms and weapons worth several thousand rands from a gun-dealer in Windhoek. It is widely felt that these arms and weapons are meant for use by the "Action and Reaction" security organisation in its planned activities against SWAPO dissidents and opponents who speak out against the SWAPO organisation.

When asked to confirm whether or not SWAPO was planning to climate the dissidents, Mr Ndali Kamati, a senior officer in the SWAPO "Action and Reaction" organisation at the SWAPO Election Directorate told the TIMES that the "Action and Reaction" organisation had "no intentions of killing the former South African enemy agents". Mr Kamati said that the "Action and Reaction" organisation reacts to "events and developments initiated from the SWAPO election machinery".

He emphasised that SWAPO had "people who were beaten up at rallies; for example, on Monday some of our members were beaten in Oshakati and we in the 'Action and Reaction' organisation then have to react to this."

#### \* Record Rough Diamond Sales Reported

34000753h Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA  
in English 6 Jul 89 p 4

[Text] The Central Selling Organisation recorded the highest six-monthly sales figure for rough diamonds, with sales for the first six months this year reflecting an increase of five per cent to 2,317 million dollars, compared with the corresponding period last year, it was announced yesterday.

This is also 18 percent or 346 million dollars higher than the figure of the second six months of last year, and is once again the highest six monthly sales figure reported by the CSO, the previous highest being the first six months of 1988.

In rand terms, sales were R5,916 million, which is R1,225 million or 26 percent higher than the first half of last year, and R1,131 million or 24 percent higher than the second half of last year. This too is the highest figure yet recorded, the announcement said.

#### \* DTA's Mudge Views Future of White Community

34000751c Cape Town LEADERSHIP in English  
Jul 89 pp 42, 44, 46

[Interview with Dirk Mudge, chairman of Namibia's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, by Paul Bell; date, place not given; first paragraph is LEADERSHIP introduction]

[Text] Dirk Mudge, chairman of Namibia's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and formerly minister of finance in the now-dissolved interim government, is an earthy man who likes people, is confident of his ability to win their trust, and has long dispensed with insisting that his white skin entitles him to special consideration. Thirteen years ago he threw in his political lot with a non-racial democratic future for Namibia and, being a moderate, he has soldiered on despite opposition from right and left. With Namibia on the verge of independence, Mudge draws on his own experience in politics and government as an illustration of how whites may best carve out for themselves a new role in Africa's newest state. He spoke to Paul Bell.

Bell: How, do you think, does the white community see its future in Namibia?

Mudge: It has been difficult for both black and white to overcome racial prejudice. But at the Turnhalle we decided we needed one party in which all people, all groups could be represented, that if whites wanted to go it alone they would lose.

There are people who, even though they have good human relations with others, believe there must be protection for language groups and racial groups, so-called minority groups, and they try to find the answers in built-in guarantees.

But whites are a minority; they will always be a minority. There's no way you can protect them. They tried in Zimbabwe, where whites got 20 guaranteed seats. Nowhere did whites stand together as they did in Zimbabwe, and it got them nowhere.

Guarantees for minorities are a waste of time. There's only one way to guarantee a minority and that is to get the majority to want to protect the minority. To win the confidence of the majority is the only way.

Bell: You may have the confidence to forego special protection, but what about Namibian whites generally?

Mudge: Ten years ago they would not have accepted it easily. This is why it may be a good thing Resolution 435 was not implemented in 1979. Looking back, although I was in favour of it, I don't think whites were prepared. More might have left Namibia.

But what has happened in those 10 years? First, in 1978 we had an election in which, for the first time ever, for example, my farm labourers and I belonged to the same political party. His vote counted one, and mine one. The DTA won and a constituent assembly, which later became a national assembly, was put together. It had a black majority. Then we elected a council of ministers; it later became a cabinet. For the first time, Namibia was ruled by a majority of black people. It was not recognised but it is a fact that for most of the past 10 years, Namibia has been ruled by a black majority.

People got used to a black government. It scrapped Group Areas, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act, and most of the discriminatory laws. We integrated the civil service. We had demonstrations by white people. In the streets they called me names, they wanted to get rid of me, kill me. But after 10 years, nobody is concerned about a possible black government, they've had one for 10 years, or about having a black neighbour, they have them already and nothing has happened—in fact standards went up in many areas where blacks came in.

We want to scrap every form of discrimination. I'm not even asking for separate schools. And in spite of that policy, I'm sure I have the support of more than 50 percent of the white population of Namibia.

Bell: In terms of guaranteeing white security, what has been in place for the past 10 years has been Pretoria's defence force, a police force heavily sponsored by Pretoria, all of which surely underpinned in a very real way whatever security whites felt they had. That is now going. Real power, in those terms, is changing hands for the first time. How do whites feel about it?

Mudge: Black and white people have expressed concern about their security, that's true. In a survey people were asked how they felt about the withdrawal of South African troops, and many said they felt insecure. At this point, people are not quarrelling about schools, language, culture, things like that. What is important to them right now is safety, security, property rights, democracy.

The response of whites will depend on which government comes to power. The question of whether it is black or white is irrelevant, it's an ideological question. This is what creates concern right now. They want to know if it is going to be a democratic government with an economic policy that will obviate a repetition of events in Angola, Mozambique and many African countries where, after independence, people were poor.

What worries me is that people expect so much. Political leaders are telling them, for example, that Namibia has oil reserves second only to Saudi Arabia, that they will all have houses, cars, money. I know, having been in government for 28 years, it's just not going to happen. We say, be sure that after independence we will have to work hard.

But I do not perceive fear. You can tell by watching the real estate market, when people start giving away property. In Windhoek, prices are soaring; there are a lot of farms for sale. People are not planning to leave. And in 1979 they left, many left, and 435 hadn't been implemented yet. And we had a moderate black government.

At that time, when I introduced the bill scrapping group areas, I was phoned at night: I, my children, my wife, all night we had to listen to people swearing at us. Now, I make no secret of it that I support open schools. Since I publicly stated this, I have received one telephone call. That is how much people change.

Bell: Agreed, the nature of political debate is primarily ideological, not racial, and in those terms it becomes a question of whether whites can hold on to what they have, their property rights for example, even if they must also be prepared to share in the broader sense. To what extent have white Namibians made that kind of adjustment?

Mudge: They've made peace with the idea that the role they are going to play in politics and the economy in future will depend on themselves. To be accepted, to be trusted, to be utilised, they must make themselves available.

I am now in the fortunate position that I am no longer a member of a minority group. I used to be when I

belonged to a white party. If the DTA wins the election, I will be a member of a majority group. No politician ever wants to be a member of a minority. But why make oneself an institutionalised minority by insisting on white representation, or having one's own parliament, or one's own areas?

The right wing are trying to get votes by telling the white people, stand together and make sure that whites are represented and will play a role. But this is where they make their mistake: even if all whites vote for one party, and even if they get one fifth of the representation—which is not going to happen—they will still be in the same position as Ian Smith's 20 white members. You can only play a role if you become part of a team with others with whom you share the same political philosophy.

Bell: The DTA and Swapo are the two main contenders in the forthcoming elections. How do you see the essential differences between what you and they will put to voters?

Mudge: The DTA is not a revolutionary organisation; it never used violence. We never harmed our opponents. Maybe those who believe in violence will get the impression that the DTA is not strong enough. But we made it clear that we believed in a negotiated settlement, and this is what happened in the end. But when Swapo met the South African government, they only wanted to discuss a handover of power to them. We said we wanted power to be handed over to Namibians, and have them elect their government. So when we talk to people, we mainly concentrate on that—peaceful transition, a bill of rights, multi-party democracy, proportional representation, a separation of powers.

Now, you find it difficult to distinguish between us and Swapo. They say they want people to be free and to have regular elections—for the time being. They say investors need not be afraid, that Swapo cannot—at this stage—apply its socialist policy. But by implication they are saying things might be different later. They say they won't express themselves for or against a one-party system; that "the people" must decide.

Bell: Is there any fear, legitimate or not, that if Swapo wins the election, civil liberties may be lost and retribution in some form or other may be sought?

Mudge: I am not afraid Swapo would go too far. So much international attention is focused on Namibia right now that all the parties will be watched closely. Whether the international community would do anything I can't say, but it would not pass unnoticed.

But there is Swapo's track record. And there are certain elements in their proposed constitution that worry me—and others more. For instance, they say anyone who has collaborated with the former colonial power will be disqualified from serving in any government. That's nonsense. We could say that anybody who collaborated with the Russians is out. Where would we stop?

If we turn the clock back, then we're in serious trouble. I'm prepared to close the book up until April 1, 1989. But one gets the impression that Swapo might not be similarly prepared.

Bell: After the election, if neither side has a two-thirds majority, you will have to sit down together and hammer out a constitution and a political ethos for the future. Do you not fear that the antagonism, already deep-seated, will be too great to allow you both to find the common ground you need if independence is to be a success?

Mudge: I don't know about Swapo, but I have always respected strong leaders. The man who fought me the hardest often became my best friend, because I could trust him. People I don't trust are those who compromise, the fence-sitters trying to keep the back door open in case Swapo wins. I'll fight Swapo, but at the end of the day we are all Namibians and I'm a democrat. When it comes to the constitution we won't be talking party policy, not even economic policy.

Lately I have been optimistic that we might agree more easily on a constitution than I'd thought. Their recent statements on democracy and co-operation and reconciliation have sounded good. That was new to me. My only problem is whether they mean it. When I read their constitutional proposals, I find alarming elements. That is what we have to hammer out.

Bell: Can the DTA and Swapo develop a constitutional ethos that will peacefully accommodate their political differences?

Mudge: I have the feeling that, on a constitution, it might be quite easy. When it comes to policy, especially economic policy, it may be very difficult.

Bell: This brings us back virtually to where we started. How much are whites disposed to trust Swapo?

Mudge: I didn't trust Clemence Kapuuo when we started talking in 1972, and he didn't trust me. And he said it: "I don't trust you, I don't trust a white man." So you've got to prove yourself. It took two solid years for him to come to trust me. I've seen both sides of Sam Nujoma at a meeting in Lusaka: at first, charismatic, arms folded, smiling, hardly saying a word; at the end, when he couldn't get his way, telling me, "Mudge, you have blood on your hands and you will pay with blood." But I have no problem with talking to Nujoma. We are both human beings.

Bell: Most politicians can hardly be expected to give a realistic assessment of their chances in an election. I will ask you nevertheless, what outcome do you expect?

Mudge: No party will gain a two-thirds majority, of that I'm convinced. For the rest, I can only say I'm not fighting to lose. We want a majority; we're not preparing for opposition. Swapo has certain advantages; they have never ruled, so they have no track record to defend. And it's easier to be an extremist. We, although we achieved

a lot, did not always succeed because of the administrator-general's position that we could not rewrite the constitution.

But the election will not be the end of the road; we'll still have to live there afterwards. You can't call in troops to unite people; unity depends on people's preparedness to contribute towards better understanding among people.

Bell: Does it worry you that the DTA has not been able to distance itself sufficiently from the ancien regime?

Mudge: Yes, it might be a problem. People accuse us of having collaborated with Pretoria. But we had to balance our budget; we had to get our powers from Pretoria. We were not entirely dependent on South Africa, but Pretoria was ruling the country. Not even the UN or the Western powers could change that situation without negotiating with Pretoria.

Bell: What investment and aid do you expect from the international community?

Mudge: I've made peace with the idea that no country is going to be overly concerned about Namibia. No country will give budgetary aid, although that's what we need; we're going to lose South Africa's contribution, which is 25 percent. Say we could cut expenditure, there would still be a deficit of R300m. We also have the problem of maintaining our overdeveloped infrastructure, particularly our roads. We raised this with the West German government in June, and they indicated they might consider contributing towards this.

The perception that Namibia is a fabulously rich country is not that accurate. The economic potential of the country is quite limited. There will be some investment from abroad; markets may open up; we may get money from the World Bank. But it would be a mistake to think this will be automatic. We will have to work hard and ensure that we have the right government, which will not scare away investors or take stupid decisions. People abroad are waiting to see who's going to be running the country; they want to be sure their investments will be safe.

I get the impression that Swapo doesn't have a clue about the economy. Secondly, they have created expectations. We might find that, when they are confronted with their election promises, all available funds will go into social services, leaving nothing over to stimulate the economy. That is what happened in many African countries. We have a social responsibility but we must stimulate private enterprise, otherwise the honeymoon will be very short-lived.

It would be very stupid and very difficult to cut our economic ties with South Africa, but I would want to be less dependent. We must trade with our neighbours. We must join the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

I don't want to paint too bleak a picture. Namibia can be the success story of Africa, provided we look at the future



realistically. But people cannot just wait for things to happen, then grab them when they do. Independence is hard work, not a game. We must use our heads.

Bell: What lessons do you see for South Africa in the Namibian experience?

Mudge: My political philosophy is based on this. You can only rely on a constitution if you find a way of guaranteeing it that depends on a state of mind. It's like the British constitution; it's like cricket. You know the rules of the game.

Racial politics don't work. You can't defend it; don't even try. If you do, you lose. You can't sell it to anybody. Language, culture, maybe you can sell those. This is our experience. I hope South Africa can learn from it. The world will not really expect South Africa to accept a one-man, one-vote system, as we are prepared to do, but the problem is apartheid, pure and simple. But if Namibia goes wrong, then I foresee problems for southern and South Africa.

### Seychelles

#### \* Soviets Visit Mahe To Strengthen Relations

34190317c Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION  
in English 20 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] A two-man delegation from the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Countries (SCSAAC) is in Seychelles to further strengthen links between the islands and the USSR.

Mr Konstantin Varlamov, a member of the SCSAAC presidium, and Mr Yuri Golovin, a consultant with the solidarity committee, are here on a five-day visit at the invitation of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF).

Mr Varlamov is also a professor at the Institute of Social Sciences of the Soviet Communist Party.

The delegation yesterday laid a wreath at the Zonm Lib monument on 5th June Avenue.

Their programme also includes visit to the SPUP Museum, the Seychelles Polytechnic and an SPPF branch, as well as talks with party, trade union and Youth League leaders, and a meeting with the Seychelles-Soviet Friendship Association.

### Zambia

#### Kaunda, RSA's De Klerk End Talks in Livingstone

MB2808114589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1136 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Livingstone Aug 28 SAPA—The acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, agreed in historic talks here today,

that the Gbadolite declaration of June 22 should remain the document for peace in Angola.

At a press conference after more than two hours of talks on the banks of the Victoria Falls, Dr Kaunda said he and Mr de Klerk had agreed to stay in touch on the issue. He would brief his colleagues on what he had heard, and then contact Mr de Klerk again.

Dr Kaunda said he supported the Gbadolite declaration and agreed that the mediator in Angola was Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who was doing a "good job".

Mr de Klerk said the talks had been a good opportunity to get to know a "senior leader of southern Africa".

On South Africa's internal position, Dr Kaunda said he could not divulge what he had heard from Mr de Klerk until he had briefed his colleagues. Mr de Klerk had set out certain basic principles with which he had no disagreement.

Mr de Klerk said the ANC [African National Congress] proposals for South Africa were not discussed at all.

Dr Kaunda said he was at the talks as Zambia's leader, not as spokesman for any organization or the ANC.

The two leaders and their advisors went for lunch after the press conference.

The South Africans are due to return to SA [South Africa] this afternoon.

#### De Klerk, Kaunda Comment

MB2808174389 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1600 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Excerpts] In an important development today, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda gave his support to the Gbadolite agreement. [passage omitted] Acting State President F.W. de Klerk was accompanied by his foreign affairs minister, Pik Botha, to Livingstone this morning. The men were met at the airport by President Kaunda who took them on a scenic visit to the Victoria Falls before the talks began.

Mr de Klerk and President Kaunda, who had their meeting in Livingstone at lunchtime, described the talks as fruitful. The two leaders have reaffirmed the principle of nonintervention by sovereign states in the domestic affairs of other states. [passage omitted]

Later, at a news conference, the two leaders referred to the southern African peace initiatives and the ANC. Dr Kaunda was asked about the role of President Mobutu of Zaire.

[Begin Kaunda video recording ] Well, after our discussions here with the State President de Klerk I will brief my colleagues on what I have heard and afterward I might get in touch with him at a later stage. But this business—this whole idea and whole thing in Angola—is

in the hands of President Mobutu Sese Seko. He is a mediator and so far he has done a very good job. So, I am not taking over. I am only chairman of the eight. I am not mediator. The mediator is President Mobutu. That task he will continue to perform. [end recording]

Mr de Klerk was asked whether the ANC had been discussed at today's meeting with Dr Kaunda.

[Begin De Klerk video recording] There was a lot of speculation as to whether that we would have discussions on the so-called ANC proposals. It did not come up. It wasn't discussed. It wasn't on the agenda at all. I was offered the opportunity and also used the opportunity to get to know Dr Kaunda better. We exchanged views. I was given the opportunity to give my vision and that which I represent in public life of South Africa, as to the future of our country, the region, as to how this region can reach its full potential, and as to the constructive and positive role which a peaceful and successful South Africa can play also in building up the region and in helping the region to attain its full potential. So, yes, I have the opportunity to exchange fair and frank views, to state the principles in which I believe. One of those principles, which I clearly stated, is that there should not be interference in southern Africa and elsewhere in the world, in the internal affairs of sovereign states, that there should be cooperation on the basis of recognizing the rights of each and every state to solve its own problems and to deal with its own problems.

Obviously, neighbors are interested in what happens inside the territories of neighboring countries because what might happen there will also have an effect on the region. And, in that sense, I have the opportunity to give the positive vision of the future, in which I believe that South Africa is going to break out of the cycle of conflict, is going to break out of the cycle of mistrust, and that we are going through negotiations and dialogue worked out among South Africans, for South Africa, a dispensation.

#### **De Klerk, Pik Botha Interview**

*MB2808193089 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1810 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Interview with South African Acting State President F.W. de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha by unidentified reporter on 28 August following talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda; time and place not provided—video recorded]

[Text] [De Klerk] He [Kaunda] gave us a very warm reception. I found him to be a very friendly person. I found him to be very concerned about southern Africa and the conflict potential of southern Africa. And he listened very well to what I have had to say. So, I hope the seeds I have sown landed on fertile soil.

[Reporter] How would you say he feels about the Gbadolite agreement?

[De Klerk] We gave him all the information available to us and it seems that at this stage he tended not to express himself about details. He asked us for the opportunity to consult with other heads of state and he agreed to come back to us. In that sense, we have done what we could to get the Gbadolite agreement on track again, to get it back to the basic points agreed on when there were 20 heads of state present, and I hope this will also be fruitful. However, I will be briefed again in the forthcoming week.

[Reporter] How meaningful would you say his remark was that he regarded President Mobutu as the mediator?

[De Klerk] I think it was an important remark. The impression was created that there was another initiative taking over from the original initiative and I think it should have a stabilizing effect.

[Reporter] Was the ANC mentioned at all?

[De Klerk] No, the ANC was not mentioned at all. As he wrote in the letter earlier, it was clearly his intention of getting to know me better and to effect a personal interaction. There was no attempt from his side, and we were not interested, but there was no attempt from his side whatsoever to state the ANC's case or to act as an intermediary, either directly nor indirectly.

[Reporter] Sir, to close, what would you say South Africa achieved today?

[De Klerk] I think there are so many wrong impressions of South Africa, so many misunderstandings, that my opinion is that if every South African, and more so if it is a South African leader, if every South African takes the opportunity to clear misunderstandings, to convey the dynamic image of what is really happening in South Africa... [changes thought] Our neighbors seem worried because they realize if things turn sour in South Africa, then it will turn bad in the whole of southern Africa, because there is appreciation for us as a regional power. And from that angle, with an emphasis on our absolute resistance to interference in our internal affairs, I used the opportunity to convey an impression of the growing determination in South Africa to find here, domestically, our own fitting solutions for South Africans.

[Botha] So, he [Kaunda] stuck to the assurance he gave me originally, that is, to hold an open, straightforward discussion with the new leader of the National Party. This happened today. I am satisfied with the visit. I am satisfied with all visits our head of state makes to African countries and elsewhere, because I want him to tell the world the truth about our country and its people and our aims.

#### **Kaunda Returns to Lusaka**

*MB2808182689 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda has arrived in Lusaka, back from Livingstone, where he held a historical meeting with South African acting president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, on the future of southern Africa. The president,

who landed at the city airport, was met on arrival by Secretary General of the Party Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Malimba Mashake; Secretary of State of Defense and Security Alex Shapi and Chief Annel Silungwe. Others were members of the Central Committee, cabinet ministers, and several party and government officials. The president was accompanied to Livingstone for the talks by chairman of the political, ideological, and legal committee, Dr Henry Meebelo, and Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Luke Mwananshiku.

Earlier today, President Kaunda and South African Acting President F.W. de Klerk agreed on the need for dialogue to break the cycle of conflict in the region and to bring about peace and cooperation. President Kaunda described the meeting, which took place in Livingstone, as extremely useful, but declined to disclose the issues on which the two leaders differed, and De Klerk, who also said the talks were [word indistinct], intimated that South Africa would break out of the cycle of conflict and mistrust, as she goes through negotiations and dialogue.

## Guinea-Bissau

### Senegalese Minister Brings 'Friendship' Message

AB2808191889 Dakar PANA in French 1717 GMT  
28 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Bissau, 28 Aug (ANG-PANA)—Senegalese Defense Minister Medoune Fall stated today that he had been asked by his president "to reaffirm Senegal's preparedness to find a solution to the current problem between the two countries." Such a solution would help "dissipate any possible misunderstanding that could affect the traditional relations between Dakar and Bissau," he added, after delivering a message from President Abdou Diouf to President Bernardo Vieira. [passage omitted]

The Senegalese defense minister pointed out that the Senegalese head of state's message to his Guinea-Bissau counterpart concerns "the fraternal friendship that exists between the two states and between the Senegalese and Guinea-Bissau peoples." "The sentiments existing between the two heads of state and the two countries should continuously be improved," the Senegalese emissary stated.

### Position on Senegal Conflict 'Unchanged'

AB2508202889 Dakar PANA in English 1845 GMT  
25 Aug 89

["Bissau Position on Border Conflict Unchanged"—PANA headline]

[Text] Dakar, 25 Aug (PANA)—Guinea-Bissau maintains her position of [words indistinct].

That position was reiterated in Bissau by a source close to the [words indistinct] Council of State (Guinea-Bissau supreme organ) who was contacted by the GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY [words indistinct] which was received by PANA in Dakar on Friday. The agency quoted a statement issued by the Secretariat of the ruling PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] on 11 August in Bissau which said the ruling was [words indistinct] incomplete, imprecise and totally favourable to Senegal. "The government decided to reject the sentence totally considering it "null and unbecoming." The statement nonetheless reiterated the [words indistinct] Guinea-Bissau leadership "to work towards a peaceful, just and durable solution to the conflict."

Guinea-Bissau reiterated its position in reaction to a news item from the BURKINA FASO NEWS AGENCY (AIB) which was released by PANA [words indistinct] the Bissau president's office Mr Fidelis Cabral d'Almada as saying that his country "does not reject the ruling passed by the Geneva tribunal, contrary to what Senegal is saying."

The Guinea-Bissau minister of state, Mr Fidelis Cabral d'Almada, who was quoted to have made the statement

after a meeting with the Burkinabe president, had added that his country "had lodged a complaint with the International Court of Justice to review the ruling."

The Guinea-Bissau ambassador in Dakar, Mr Jose Pereira Batista told PANA on Friday that what the minister of state, Cabral d'Almada, who is currently on mission to brief West African heads of state had said in Ouagadougou was that his country "does not reject the ruling for the sake of rejecting."

## Mali

### Mauritania Requests OMVS HQ Move to Bamako

AB2508175089 Paris AFP in French 1142 GMT  
25 Aug 89

[Text] Bamako, 25 Aug (AFP)—The Mauritanian Government has requested the transfer of the headquarters of the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS, which groups Mauritania, Mali, and Senegal) from Dakar to Bamako, in the wake of the break in diplomatic ties between Nouakchott and Dakar. Oumar Soumare, the Mauritanian minister of water supply and energy, disclosed to AFP in Bamako.

Mr Soumare, who has come to the Malian capital to convey a message from the Mauritanian head of state to his Malian counterpart, expressed the view that the break in diplomatic ties between Senegal and Mauritania "makes it impossible to jointly run the OMVS from Dakar." He indicated that the Mauritanian head of state, in his capacity as the current OMVS chairman, has "urgently" convened a meeting of the authorities of the organization to decide upon the transfer. He stressed the "absolute need" to take measures to ensure the smooth running of the OMVS.

Mr Soumare justified Mauritania's request by saying that most Mauritanian cadres posted at the OMVS headquarters have been obliged to leave Dakar in the wake of the Mauritania-Senegal crisis because their security was not guaranteed.

"Mauritania cannot continue to be left out of the executive bodies of the organization," he explained, expressing the view that the transfer of the headquarters will make it possible to adequately control the floods of the Senegal River. Such control, he explained, is very important because with the construction of the Diama (Senegal) and Manantali (Mali) dams, uncontrolled use of the water of the Senegal River can cause damage and flooding in Mauritania, where the construction of a security dike on the right side of the river has not yet been completed.



## Nigeria

### Babangida Address on Administration Anniversary

AB2808124289 Lagos Domestic Service in English

0600 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Address by Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida in Lagos on 27 August on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of his administration—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Nigerians, 4 years ago, before the present administration came to power, the dominant issues at the time were the state of the economy, security of life and property [words indistinct] and human rights. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

The major issues during this period have been the nation's economic recovery, which started with a national debate on the pros and cons of an IMF loan, the development of the rural areas, the abolition of import licences, the preparation for the return to civilian rule, the reordering of our social priorities, and the fight to protect life and property." [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

Equally, the program of return to civilian administration has been meticulously followed. We have even arrived at a point when the state of the nation reflects our firm commitment to the various economic, social, and political objectives embarked upon at the start of the journey 4 years ago. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

This administration places wide emphasis on the role of women in development, especially in the rural areas. Social mobilization, under the banner of Mamser [Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice, and Economic Recovery] is firmly established as part of the political transition period. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

As you may recall from my address a year ago, I emphasized that although the structural adjustment program was formally terminated on 30 June 1988, fundamental economic reform is aimed [words indistinct]. For this reason, this administration has remained undaunted in its efforts to complete and sustain the desired objectives of the economy. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

During the last 3 years, significant progress has been made in terms of portions of restructuring the economy and diversifying the productive base. [passage omitted including indistinct portions] The major change in agriculture is the shift in attitude to agricultural pursuits and popularization of agriculture as a full-time or part-time activity. Agricultural production has been stimulated by the higher prices of a wide range of crops such as cocoa, rubber, cotton, maize, rice, cassava, yam, sorghum, millet, and pineapples, to name a few. [passage omitted]

The external debt, arising from medium- and long-term public debts, stood at \$11.4 billion at the end of 1985 and trade arrears [words indistinct] and letters of credit amounted to \$1.8 billion. Furthermore, general trade arrears based [words indistinct] stood at about 9.5 billion naira [as heard] at the end of 1985. On the whole, the debt situation has done enormous damage to international confidence in the Nigerian economy. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

As evidence of the restoration of confidence in our economy, Nigeria has progressively achieved a remarkable success since 1986 by rescheduling external debts amounting to over \$11 billion with the London Club and Paris Club creditors on generally favorable terms. Similarly, progress on the debt conversion program since 1988 has been very encouraging. So far, a total debt of over \$70 million has been redeemed. [passage omitted including indistinct portions] In our case, by rejecting the IMF loan, we have given ourselves the opportunity to reduce our dependence on foreign imports and the nations that produce them. Also by not taking the IMF loan, we freed ourselves from the obligations to allow any and every import into Nigeria. [passage omitted including indistinct portions] Thus, we have avoided the debt trap which is the mechanism that can make a sovereign nation perpetually be dependent on others. Nigeria is an important country that must trade and interact with other nations. But through careful political engineering, we have been able to use the structural adjustment program to start the campaign for self-reliance and economic independence, without which our political independence will remain hollow. [passage omitted]

The issue of law and order is of paramount importance to this government. It cannot condone continued threat to national security, life, and property, neither can it tolerate the current wave of crimes such as smuggling, drug trafficking, and white collar crimes. Our human rights posture must not be taken as a sign of weakness. I wish, therefore, to reiterate our firm belief in the rule of law. We are committed to it and we have no intention of abandoning, no matter the provocation. [passage omitted including indistinct portions] Since 1986, the Nigerian Police has been undergoing intensive reorganization, with a view to enhancing its effectiveness in the task of maintaining law and order, protecting lives and property, and curbing crimes. In this direction, a new anti-riot and crime squad will soon be set up. This backup force shall be autonomous and shall not be part of the regular police force. Its main duty shall include the patrol of borders and handling civil disorders. The Army will, only as a last resort, be involved in quelling internal disorders. Furthermore, in order to sustain the increasing wave of crimes in the local government areas, government has decided to deploy policemen and officers of certain ranks to their states of origin and local government areas. Fellow Nigerians, law enforcement is the collective responsibility of all of us. We must report violations of the law and follow up to ensure that the

relevant public officers take necessary action. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

Let me again, on this occasion of our 4th anniversary, reiterate the position of this administration on the return to civil rule. I wish to reaffirm that this administration is committed to a return to civilian democratic society. As an illustration of our genuine belief in democracy, the implementation of the transition program has been deliberate, methodical, and [words indistinct]. We shall continue to follow our timetable meticulously. With the lifting of the ban on political activities and the emergence of many political associations, NEC [National Electoral Commission] is currently carrying out its exercise to verify the claims of the associations which are seeking registration as political parties. The registration of the political parties will be another important milestone in our journey to a democratic policy. Let me, on this occasion, make it abundantly clear that this administration has no vested interests in the registration of any particular political association as a political party. The criteria for registration of all political parties have already been set out by NEC. I will assure the nation that political associations will be assessed on these criteria and no extraneous considerations will be allowed to influence the outcome of the party registration exercise. What is at stake is political stability and progress of this nation. We cannot afford and we shall not toy with the welfare of our nation. [passage omitted]

As we move assuredly toward the beginning of partisan politics, it has become important for this administration to effect a number of administrative and personnel changes in order to coordinate and watch more closely the activities of government. [passage indistinct] Taken together, the next few weeks will witness a number of administrative and personnel changes in order to cope with the challenges of the transition to civil rule. [passage omitted] We shall not interfere with the on-going democratic processes. However as keen observers, we shall ensure [words indistinct] is given full (?range).

After careful consideration of the report of the National Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission, the Armed Forces Ruling Council has decided as follows:

1. The present composition of the sources of revenue for the Federation Account should be retained.
2. (?Revenues) arising from the sale of gas should be accounted for separately in the same manner as the sale of petrol and for the purpose of [word indistinct] into the Federation Account.
3. Adequate provisions should be made for the servicing of our external debts and parties which are contributory to the debt problem should continue to be made [words indistinct] of the cost of debt servicing. On the [words indistinct] allocation of revenues among the three tiers of government, the Armed Forces Ruling Council has approved, with effect from 1 January 1990, the following revenue sharing formula: federal government 50 percent;

state government 30 percent; local government 15 percent; special fund 5 percent. [passage omitted]

Fellow Nigerians, the journey in the past 4 years has not been easy. We have faced difficult options and had to take decisions which have had either painful effects or have not been popular. We have, however, been guided purely by national interests and the need to develop a virile and dynamic society. [passage omitted] The most popular decisions are not necessarily in the national interest and may not confer enduring benefits over time. This administration is confident that prosperity will justify the [words indistinct] painful actions of today. [passage omitted] We must make sacrifices today in order to have a happier tomorrow. [passage omitted] Above all, I thank you for the support you have given to this administration in the past 4 years. Your further support in the next 3 years will be crucial as we transcend the current threshold into a new social, political, and economic order. Thank you. Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

#### **Government Appeals to Mauritania, Senegal**

*AB2408185889 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] The Federal Government has again appealed to Mauritania and Senegal to respond positively to peace initiatives by the international community designed to resolve their dispute. A statement today in Lagos reiterated Nigeria's commitment to ensure that the two countries restore normal relations, as to avert the sufferings of their citizens. It expressed concern at the escalation of the dispute, which had led to a rupture in their diplomatic relations. The Federal Government therefore called for the restoration of the citizenship rights of those who have been rendered stateless as a result of the unfortunate situation. It also called for respect of the property rights of all nationals affected by the force migrations of citizens.

#### **Armed Forces Council Ends Deliberations**

*AB2508192889 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC, has ended its deliberations in Lagos. In a statement on its decisions yesterday, the life imprisonment of the 11 NEPA [National Electric Power Authority] officials convicted by the miscellaneous offenses tribunal, Jos Zone, has been commuted to 10 years by the AFRC. [passage omitted]

Other issues discussed by the AFRC yesterday include the report of the National Population Commission and Federations for the 1991 census. The council expressed satisfaction with the arrangements for the head count. It believes the census will be successful, provided the Population Commission continues to maintain the standard of efficiency and thoroughness already established.

The AFRC also considered and approved the report on the achievements of the military government at federal, state, and local levels during the past 4 years. It decided that the report should be given wide publicity and made available to the public at an affordable price.

### **Togo**

#### **Eyadema Receives Libyan Emissary, Invitation**

*AB2408073889 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Text] (Ana Muhammad Diab), head of the Department of Protocol of Libya, was at the Presidential Palace in Lome this morning. Mr (Diab) was received very early by the founding chairman of the Rally of Togolese People and president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The Libyan emissary was ushered into

the head of state's office at 0850 GMT. He was bearer of a written message from Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to President Eyadema. The special duties officer at the Presidency of the Republic, Kwaovi Benyi Johnson, was present at the audience. Speaking to newsmen at the end of the audience, Mr (Diab) made the following statement:

[Begin (Diab) recording in Arabic fading into French translation] I brought a message from Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Libyan 1 September Revolution, to the 13 January Man, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Republic. The message is an invitation from Col al-Qadhdhafi to the 13 January Man to participate, in Tripoli, in the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Libyan revolution that will take place on 1 September this year. [end recording]

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